Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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TO SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION of GENERAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected. I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Cambria, on the **6th day of November, A. D. 1877.** (the same being the first Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) at which time State and County officers will be elected, as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the State.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I DO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place for holding the aforesaid election within the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The place for the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet at Brady's school house.

The place for the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Thomas Adams, in Adamsburg.

The place for the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Daniel Kelly, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House, in Ebensburg.

The place for the district composed of the township of Carrolltown, to meet as follows: First district to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township; Second district to meet at the house of Joseph Hoover, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the school house in Chestnut Hill, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the school house in the village of Mineral Point.

The place for the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in Conemaugh borough.

The place for the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the school house in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at the house of Michael Fritz, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Ebensburg, to meet at the school house in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the house of Thomas Davis, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the house of Peter Shoemaker, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet as follows: First district to meet at the school house in said township; Second district to meet at the house of Joseph Hoover, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Johnstown, to meet at the school house No. 2, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Lilly, to meet at the house of Peter Krise, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the house of Peter Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the house of John Mauk, in said township.

The place for the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First district to meet at the public house of Jacob Beam, in said township; Second district, at Beam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and been paid at least one month before the election.

All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the voter, who presents the ballot. Any elector who shall write his name upon his ticket, or shall place any mark upon it by which it may afterwards be known, with the intention to be seen or informed not to distribute it, or any elector who shall have voted unless compelled to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be disfranchised.

Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active service, as a volunteer, or in the regular army or navy of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected by the qualified electors; election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns; except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of services.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of this State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1876.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 24, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 6, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and first. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1877.

LORETTO PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on easy terms TWO LOTS OF GROUND, well improved, in Loretto borough, on which is erected a comfortable and desirable two story DWELLING HOUSE, 18x30 feet, with a good KITCHEN attached, as well as a substantial STABLE and other necessary OUTBUILDINGS. There are also on the premises, which are located on St. Mary's street, the principal thoroughfare of the town, a thriving Orchard of choice fruit and an abundance of excellent water. For further information call on or address FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Esq., attorney in fact for

PATRICK MEALLY.

Loretto, Oct. 12, 1877.–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of PETER BERTRAM, Sr.

Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Peter Bertram, sr., late of Carroll township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper form for settlement.

JOHN BUCK, Administrator.

Carrolltown, Sept. 21, 1877.–6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of MARTIN KELLY, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Kelly, late of Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form form for settlement.

MARGARET WHALEN,
Gallitzin, Oct. 5, 1877.–6t. Administratrix.

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell an APPLE CORER and QUARTERER. Bushels cored and quartered by a single person in a few hours. The cleverest thing out. Send 30 cents for sample to the inventress, Mrs. S. J. RUNNER, Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Territory for sale. [9-5.-4t]

WANTED.—A young lady spending the winter South desires a few intelligent gentlemen correspondents. Address CONSTANCE CLAREMONT,
Sept. 28, 18.7.–6t.* Memphis Tenn.

CHIEF JOSEPH.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF THE NEZ PERCES—JOSEPH'S ADMIRATION FOR GENERAL MILES.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes the following interesting account of the surrender of the Indian band of the famous Chief Joseph:

It has been ascertained that the resources of Chief Joseph and his band were on the most extensive scale, their equipment being really remarkable for its value and completeness. From the time when Joseph first left his stronghold in Oregon, until the day he was encountered by General Miles, on Snake creek, his band traveled nearly fifteen hundred miles. This was a wonderful march, as Joseph did not perform it with his warriors alone, for he had with him, during the entire campaign, all the wives and children of his dusky braves.

Although his movements were naturally encumbered by the presence of these women and children, the wily chief, during his whole march, displayed at all times all those qualities and devices only possessed by a first-rate military commander, and he conducted the march with consummate ability and shrewdness. It was this superior intelligence and military skill on his part which enabled him to outstrip his pursuers and almost gain success in his famous retreat toward the mountain.

The fighting strength of Joseph's band consisted of something more than three hundred intrepid warriors, all inured to the hardships of savage warfare and trained to a skilfull use of modern fire-arms. All of these warriors were magnificently armed with the best descriptions of magazine rifles known to the military service, and it would be interesting to know how these Nez Perces Indians were able thus to equip themselves, though it is to be inferred that these rifles were procured through traders and at enormous cost, for the prices of such weapons must have greatly increased over those asked in the Eastern cities. Besides these magazine or repeating rifles Joseph also carried with him on his retreat a number of needle guns of the longest range, a few of which were provided with telescopic sights, showing how advanced in military science and knowledge was the leader of the band. One of the rifles in Joseph's possession was a Creedmoor sporting rifle of the pattern most approved in New York.

When he started out on his march in Oregon Joseph took with him 2,000 horses and ponies, so that he had enough to enable all of the squaws and little ones to ride, and at the same time leave sufficient to provide three steeds for each fighting warrior.

General Howard failed to catch Joseph for the simple reason that he began the pursuit with an inadequate force, a part of which was totally unprovided with the necessary equipment for the projected campaign. Thus his effective strength was reduced and his movements impeded. The chase after Joseph was entered upon by General Howard with too few horses for the long race the Nez Perces led his troops, once the pursuit was fairly commenced, and, being compelled to make repeated halts to rest his men and horses, Howard lost considerable time and Joseph was able to increase his distance from his pursuers. This is a sad admission to make, but it is the truth, and the melancholy fact remains that a savage chieftain was able to equip his forces in a manner far superior to these sent out by a great government, whose resources should have enabled it to place a body of troops in perfect condition and equipped in the most approved manner and on a liberal scale.

There can be no question that Joseph speedily learned to disdain General Howard and his tactics. When he was overtaken and pounced upon by General John Gibbon at the Big Hole mountains, on the 9th of August, Joseph was greatly perplexed.

"What kind of an outfit is this?" he exclaimed. "This can't be the Bible chief?"

And he speedily found out that it was not Howard, "the Bible chief," as the Indians have learned to call him. General Gibbon on that memorable day, had he had as many men under his command as General Miles had when he encountered the Nez Perces at the foot of the Bear Paw mountains, would doubtless have saved the latter officer the trouble of the movements he has just made, and carried off for himself the glory of the victory achieved by the more fortunate Miles.

When General Miles started in pursuit of Joseph and his determined band of warriors, on the 18th of September, from the mouth of the Tongue river, he had formed his plan of operations so shrewdly and accurately that he was led to say to one of his officers, pointing to his map. "There's where I'll strike them." He struck the Nez Perces' camp on the 30th of September, after a toilsome and determined march of twelve days, at a point within six miles of the spot he had indicated on the map before setting his troops in motion.

The officers and men under General Miles's command were so eager for the first charge when they came in sight of Joseph's intrenched camp that, as in the case of General Custer's last and glorious fight, several of the men perished through sheer excess of bravery and hardihood. But after the first and desperate charge their general so disposed his troops as to insure the subsequent victory without further loss of their lives.

General Miles placed his men in rifle pits, which from day to day, or rather from night to night, when concealment was possible among the barren gulches and ravines, were dug nearer and nearer to the lines of the Indians. He succeeded at first in surrounding them, but that success was not effectual in compelling them to make speedy surrender, as the hostiles were glutted with supplies, amply sufficient for a long siege.

On ascertaining the fact that provisions were plenty in the Indian camp General Miles's next endeavor, therefore, was to stop their supply of water. His approaches by a series of new rifle pits, dug during the following night, promised to do this effectually, and Joseph was not slow to discover the utter hopelessness of his holding out against the government troops, for the supply of water once cut off entailed suffering on his animals, as well as his braves, their squaws and children.

I need not repeat the tale already told to the readers of the *Herald* of Joseph's propositions and final preparations for surrender, but now send you some further details of the scene, which will be found interesting.

When at last the Nez Perces chieftain and his principal supporters decided that the entire band should formally surrender, Joseph came into General Miles's camp, all alone, and announced the decision he and his warriors had come to. By that time General Howard had arrived on the scene with his slender escort, consisting of only seventeen men. With a spirit that became a Christian soldier General Howard went up to General Miles and said to him:

"General, I come here and find that it is all right. This is your fight. I want to say amen to everything you have done."

When Joseph entered the lines established by General Miles he passed by General Howard in surly silence, paying no heed to the presence of the "Bible chief," and walked up deliberately to the spot where General Miles was standing. When he found himself in front of General Miles the wily chieftain drew himself up haughtily and said:

"I want to surrender to you."

As the Indian chief thus stood before his captor a self-acknowledged prisoner he presented the figure and mien of as gallant a warrior chieftain as ever confessed himself fairly beaten at the game of war. About thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and clad in a pair of blanket trousers, leggins and moccasins, he wore none of the war paint or savage bravery of headdress and feathers which usually adorn an Indian warrior on the warpath. His features, regular and handsome in their outline, were covered by hardly a wrinkle. His eyes, black, brilliant, and as piercing as an eagle's, rested on those of General Miles with an expression at once melancholy and reserved. His long black hair was gathered into a loose queue at the back of his head, and ornamented with a simple cluster of green feathers. Two long braids descended from his temples and hung down in front of his ears. Such was the man who for so long a time had bade defiance to his pursuers, and who had almost gained the refuge he aimed for.

As Joseph uttered the brief salutation to General Miles already recorded he handed that brave officer his rifle, with the barrel pointing toward the ground. When the weapon had thus changed hands the chief passed quietly to one side with a guttural "How!" as he gave place to his followers. The other chiefs and their companions who had followed Joseph into the camp performed the same ceremony. To those who witnessed the remarkable scene it seemed as though the captives were not savage hostiles, but rude knights of the plains and mountains, who, finding themselves fairly beaten, handed up their weapons in true chivalric fashion. Instead of bright lances and heavy shields these Indians surrendered death dealing rifles, and in reversing their weapons gave a significance to the act easily appreciated by the veterans who were silent witnesses of it.

This ceremony of surrender on the part of Chief Joseph and his principal warriors began at two o'clock p. m., on the 5th inst. It was kept up in a desultory sort of fashion all through the afternoon. From time to time the Indians forsook their rifle pits, individually and in groups of two or three, to come across the debatable line and deliver themselves up as prisoners of war. The fact that these warriors failed to come up in a body was peculiarly characteristic of the Indian nature, for it was hard for them to voluntarily acknowledge themselves worsted. But as their leaders had taken the initiative in the matter they slowly followed the example.

Even at nightfall the entire band had not surrendered, and the lines of sentinels had to be maintained all that night. After the sun rose on the morning of the 6th the remainder of the braves came in, in the same irregular manner observed the previous day. On the first day about sixty-seven warriors and their families, including young bucks, came in, and when the remainder were all in hand it was found that 240 men, women and children had surrendered.

Forty wounded Indians were discovered by the troops as they lay in their burrows, many of them being badly hurt. These wounded braves were being nursed by their faithful squaws when found. If the couriers who come to us from General Miles are not mistaken in their information there was not a single dead Indian found in the captured camp, nor at the time of their departure had the troops discovered the burial places of the Indians who were undoubtedly killed during the desperate fight.

It must not be supposed that there were none killed in the Indian ranks, for it is almost certain that the band lost nearly thirty killed in the first assault upon them by our troops, and they must have lost more killed during the progress of the engagement.

White Bird, one of Joseph's chiefs, failed to come in with the other leaders, and declined to give himself up on the morning of the 6th. Finding that he would not appear, General Miles and General Howard, accompanied by Mr. John Healy, the scout latest here from the scene of the surrender, went down into the camp and explored the Nez Perces' intrenchments, but found that White Bird was missing.

One of the Indians then stepped forward and intimated that if General Miles would give him a mule he would go out and find White Bird. General Miles turned to General Howard, saying:

"I haven't got any use for White Bird. I've got all his traps, and don't think he is worth a mule."

General Howard agreed with this view of the value of the missing chief, and they continued at some personal risk their tour together through the line of Indian intrenchments.

These intrenchments consisted mainly of a series of rifle pits dug deep into the earth and they were arranged in some respects with a skill which would have done credit to an educated military engineer. Some of the pits were five and a half feet deep. In them whole families were ensconced. By an ingenious disposition of the upthrown breastworks they were made to overhang the pits in such wise that the papooses could be safely disposed of under them.

The pits contrived for the shelter of families and clusters of warriors were connected, in many instances, by trenches which admitted of safe communication with each other beneath the line of musketry fire brought to bear on the pits.

As organized and conducted this last battle by Joseph and his band deserves to be considered carefully, in order that the military genius of the Nez Perces chieftain may be properly appreciated. Taken into consideration with the brilliant and substantial victory achieved by General Miles, the entire scheme of operations on both sides deserves a high rank among the many campaigns that have been fought out along the Indian frontier.

The fact is that Joseph and his tribe of Nez Perces are Indians so uncommon, so different from the Sioux whom the Sitting Bull commission are presently to meet, that those wiseacres in the East who would settle the Indian question without adequate knowledge of the true state of affairs cannot prevent the government and the press from drawing a just and generous distinction between these Nez Perces warriors and the coarser savages following the leadership of Sitting Bull and his congeners.

The manner and method of fighting adopted by these Nez Perces has been admirable from first to last, and they have taken their mishaps and final defeat without a whisper. They have never scalped a dead white man, nor even ill treated a wounded soldier or citizen throughout the entire campaign. Whatever tales may have reached you in regard to the alleged cruelties perpetrated by the Nez Perces are denied here in anticipation by the officers and soldiers who have been engaged with them in all the conflicts during the progress of hostilities.

Whatever scalps have been taken from the heads of white men were taken by members of other tribes of savages, who hovered along the verge of the various battle fields and swooped down upon dead Nez Perces and white soldiers alike. The last word to be said of Chief Joseph in this connection is that the original difficulty between his tribe and the white settlers in Oregon has had as yet but a confused and unsatisfactory description. When the whole truth is made known the question will assume an aspect quite different from the one it now wears.

SAVED BY LIGHTNING.

"It looks like a shower, don't it, Reuben?" said a young, fair-looking matron, standing in the doorway of a cabin just as the sun was drooping behind the tree tops to the west, in one of the frontier settlements of Minnesota.

A young man, hardy and strong, was coming up from the "clearing" down by the river, with the ax he had been wielding all through the day thrown over his shoulders. These words from his wife saluted his ears as he came near, and caused him to turn his head and glance away to the southward, where a great bank of sable clouds was piled high against the evening sky.

"Yes, Ruth, it does look like it," he answered. "I thought I heard it thunder just before I left work."

"It looks as though it would be a heavy one," she said, a little apprehensively, for, to tell the truth, she was a little cowardly in this respect.

To this her husband made no reply, but playfully pushing her aside from the doorway, he entered the cabin, and at once took down his rifle from the hooks where it was hanging.

"What have you seen to shoot, Reuben?" she said. "Don't go out again to night, for supper is waiting now."

"I am not going," he answered quietly. "I am only making sure that my rifle is in good order—but still I may have occasion to use it before morning."

The young wife turned pale.

"You don't mean to say that the savages are here again?" she asked.

"You may as well know the truth at once, Ruth," said her husband, looking her full in the face. "There are redskins hanging about here, and I'm afraid they mean us mischief. I've seen no less than three at one time within an hour, skulking along in the edge of the wood. Their motions tell me that we had better be on our guard to-night—were they friendly they would have come openly to me or to the cabin."

"Oh, Reuben! what shall we do?" and her eyes sought the bed, where a rosy-cheeked boy of some two summers was lying fast asleep.

"We must do the best we can. The cabin is stout and strong, and I doubt about their being able to break in should they try it. But you must have a lot of courage, Ruth. May be it won't be needed, and I hope it won't. Now let us make sure that the cabin is all tight, and then we will have that supper which you say is waiting."

He spoke cheerfully, but could not dispel the fears that filled her heart, and made her face as pale as death.

The heavy oaken shutters of the two small windows were put in place and made secure there, and then the door was closed and barred and a large stick of timber that was kept for that purpose was placed against it. When the preparations had been completed Reuben announced that he was ready for his supper. This was soon placed upon the table, and it must be confessed that the danger which hovered over them did not in the least diminish his appetite. But Ruth could hardly swallow a mouthful, and she wondered how it was that her husband could. She was thinking only of the danger that menaced them, and listening for the slightest sound that came from without.

The darkness increased, and the sound of distant thunder broke upon their ears. Through a chink in the shutter they saw that the cloud in the south was fast rising and spreading itself over the heavens, hastening on the fast coming darkness.

"We shall get a good shower," said Reuben.

"I hope so," answered his wife. "If there is it may keep the savages under cover of the forest to-night."

"Hark!" said Reuben; "what was that?"

Both were silent, and holding their breath to listen. In a moment the sound was repeated. It was a footstep without. Ruth trembled with apprehension. Then another and another was heard.

The redskins were about the cabin.

"They have come," cried Ruth, in a low tone.

"Yes," said Reuben. "Hark! let us see what they mean to do."

A minute later, and the door was shaken violently. Then a savage without exclaimed, in broken English:

"White man, open door. Injins want to come in."

To this appeal Reuben made no answer. He had no idea of granting the request, and words he knew would do no good. Again the demand was made. But, as before, no answer was returned. Then there came a few moments of silence on their part. The mutterings of the thunder were nearer and deeper. The tempest was fast coming. Suddenly there came so fearful a blow upon the door that it made the entire cabin tremble, while Ruth gave utterance to a shrill cry of alarm.

"Courage," said her husband; "they are trying to batter the door down, but I hardly think they can do it. They can not so long as the prop holds as well as it does now."

"It is not for myself I fear," she said. "It is for our child, Reuben."

"We will do our best to save him, and our own lives," he answered. "Even though the door give way, with my rifle I can do much to save us."

Once more a terrible blow was dealt upon the door, and at the same moment a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a peal of thunder that seemed to shake the solid earth. So tremendous was the blow the savages dealt that the prop against the door gave way, and fell from its place, and door itself trembled as though it was coming down. The heart of Reuben sank within his breast. Another such a blow must place them at the mercy of the savages. Only his rifle would stand between them and death. But at this moment Providence interposed its hand. As though the peal of thunder had been a signal for the tempest to commence, the rain came down in torrents. Not knowing the execution their last blow had done, the savages hesitated as the storm broke upon them.

A little way from the cabin stood a large oak that the settlers had spared for its beauty and grateful shade. To the shelter of this the savages fled, to wait until the tempest was over. Thus our friends had a respite for a time. Hastily Reuben replaced the prop, and did his best to make the door secure again.

Ten minutes passed, and the rain came down as though there was a second deluge upon the earth. He heard nothing of the savages, but he thought he knew where they were, and that the attack would be renewed as soon as the rain had cleared.

Suddenly there came a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a report that seemed to shake the earth as though it was a leaf suspended in mid-air. For a long time they sat half dazed and stunned by the report, and when at last they were themselves again the rain had ceased. A bright light shone without and Reuben once more gazed through the crevice to see what it meant.

The oak was riven into a thousand fragments, and its trunk was on fire. Scattered among the debris lay the mangled forms of the savages. The same blow that had blasted the oak had deprived them all of life.

In after days Reuben and Ruth told their grandchildren how it was that they were saved by lightning.

SEASONABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS.—A practical housewife residing on Ridge Road, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, sends the following recipe for making an infallible cough medicine, which is particularly opportune at this season of the year when violent colds are being contracted by the sudden changes of weather:

"Take a tablespoonful of wood liquorice (liquorice in the wood), a tablespoonful of slippery elm, and a tablespoonful of good raisins. Cut into small pieces each ingredient, add one pint of water and let the mixture simmer over a slow fire, until near the boiling point in order to extract all the strength. When ready for use there should be exactly half a pint in quantity, as water may have to be added while steeping. Select the best materials. The seeds must not be removed from the raisins—the finer the latter are cut the better. This remedy has been tried and found to be an excellent one in hundreds of cases. The slippery elm removes the inflammation; the raisins strengthen, and the liquorice heals as fast as the inflammation is allayed. Dose—a teaspoonful every time one coughs or experiences a tickling sensation."

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.—The Mark Lane *Express* copies the following receipe for sharpening edged tools from a German scientific journal for the benefit of farmers, mechanics and laborers:

"It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for an hour into water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight in muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface evenly so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are generally improved by it, although the cause of improvement remains unexplained.

"At length this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman at the beginning of his noon spell, or when he leaves in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidulated as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting."

THE SPIDER CHANGES HIS SKIN.—One of the most singular facts in relation to this insect is, that it casts its skin once every year. In order to effect this, it forms, in one corner of the web, a kind of thick purse, similar to that in which it encloses its eggs. Placing itself then in the centre of its web, it begins to extend its body with all the violence it can exert, for several minutes, until it splits its skin the whole length of the back. This being accomplished, it gradually forces its body through the aperture, drawing out its legs one by one, until it is entirely free from its covering. The skin retains the entire form of the spider, and is perfectly transparent. The insect itself, after this great change, remains gelatinous, and is of a pale green color. In this condition it retires to the aforementioned purse or bag, leaving the skin suspended in the web. This shelter it is not able to quit for about three or four days.

IF you want to have buckwheat cakes at a moment's warning, at any and all times, mix in a large stone or earthen pot. When you take out a quantum sufficit for breakfast or supper, mix as much in another vessel as you take out, and pour it into the large pot, stirring it well. By observing this rule you will always have nice light cakes and plenty of them when you want them. The large pot must be kept in the cellar.

WHAT grows bigger as you contract it? —Debt.

MILLIONS OF BATS.

A curious story comes from Dog Prairie, St. Charles county, concerning the manner in which the house of Mr. T. J. M'Atee has recently become infested with bats. McAtee lives in a double log house, the outside of which is weatherboarded. About two weeks ago he noticed a large number of bats flying in the direction of his house and concealing themselves in the corners of the windows and under the weatherboarding. He immediately began an onslaught on them, and in a few minutes had killed seventy, this number being all that he could reach with such weapons as he then had at hand. Next morning none were to be seen, but at twilight they returned in such vast numbers as to appal him. His attention was first directed to the neighborhood of his front gate, at which point he heard innumerable flitting noises like a storm in the distance. Looking that way, he saw what at first he took to be a black cloud approaching, but as it got nearer he realized that it was a horde of bats.

As the swarm neared the house it lowered as if making ready to alight, and McAtee, instinctively retreating from the formidable enemy, rushed through the front door, closed the shutters and lowered the window sashes. By some means a considerable number found entrance into the room, and McAtee and a hired man succeeded, with brooms, in killing about one hundred. On the outside could be heard a tremendous commotion, as if the bats were swarming and fighting among themselves. After the bats that had gotten into the room had been disposed of, McAtee went through the back door into the back yard and around to the south side of the house where the horde had congregated. The scene at the window is described by him to have been of the most extraordinary character. The air was filled with myriads of bats, flying and circling about in all directions, and darting against each other with audible force. A huge and writhing mass had settled, and the entire frame, as well as the wooden part of the sash, was covered with them. The weatherboarding for at least five feet on each side of the window, and from the lower logs to the top of the house, was covered with the black throng. A bright light shown through the window panes and everything on the outside was plainly visible. Though the greater part of the invaders showed a preference for this window, a general inspection showed that they were distributed over the entire premises. Hearing a great uproar in the hen-house Mr. McAtee rushed in that direction, and found the entire fowl yard, in which were one hundred and fifty fowls, including chickens, turkeys and guineas, in the most extraordinary state of perturbation. An army of bats had made their way through the crevices, and were indulging in such desperate demonstrations of flitting and circling that every feathered inhabitant had been frightened from its roost, and the disturbed chanticleer, the cackling hen and the shrill guinea made night hideous with their notes of alarm. Every out-house on the place was either invaded or surrounded. In the stable where three horses were munching their oats there was a pawing and whinnying, and an examination revealed the fact that every stall and trough was infested with bats, and McAtee deemed it a matter of prudence to turn the horses loose into the pastures. The dogs—of which there was six on the place—went around howling in dismay at the strange spectacle. As McAtee walked through the yard the air was thick with bats, and he had to keep up a continuous fighting with his hands and arms to keep them from striking him in the face.

Overcome and confused by these phenomenal visitations, McAtee at first did not know what to do, but finally conceived a plan which resulted in the capture and the death of at least a very large number of them. An hour had passed away, and the pests were as numerous at the south window as they were at first. He proposed to his hired man to raise the sash and let them in, and then close the window shutters from the outside, and having thus trapped the game proceed to dispatch it in the most expeditious manner. This plan was at once put into execution. As soon as the window sash was raised thousands rushed in, and in five minutes there was not a vacant spot on the ceiling, wall, floor, table, bed-post, bureau or chair. The window was closed and McAtee and his hired man began the work of destruction. Some of the bats seemed to realize the dire fate to which they were doomed, and made desperate efforts to find egress through the panes. Others made war on the assaulted party, and the hired man was bitten once on the face and twice on his left hand.—The two men were armed with ax-helves and they made fearful havoc among the foe. The slaughter continued an hour and a half, many of the bats being perched at points of the ceiling difficult to reach. The result by actual count was 4,103 dead bats, and the carcasses filled a large barrel, which holds over five bushels. Though this onslaught greatly diminished the number of invaders there were still hundreds and perhaps thousands of them left, though, owing to the darkness, it was found impracticable to make further war on them. Next morning when McAtee awoke not a bat was to be seen, all the survivors having disappeared as mysteriously as they came.

It seems, however, that the bats were determined to make McAtee's house their haunt, and the following night they swarmed as formidably as on their first visit and over three thousand were killed. They still persist in coming, and up to this time there have been upward of 17,000 slain, and though there is a visible and gratifying falling off in the number of invaders they yet infest the premises in sufficient numbers to be very troublesome. Where they come from and why they have selected that particular place as a resort are two mysteries which have not been fathomed. It is believed that they come from an immense thicket about ten miles up the Missouri river, where they breed in countless quantities. It is known that this thicket or swamp is thickly infested with them, and still-hunters have often found them so numerous in certain spots that they could not make headway without great annoyance. McAtee considers the visitation a serious calamity, and is carrying on a relentless war of extermination. The invading bat is of the common species, quadrupedal, and with a body much like that of a mouse. The story is certainly an extraordinary one, and its truth is vouched for by several reliable witnesses.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Oct. 26, 1877.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

AMOS C. NOYES, of Clinton Connty.

Democratic County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY:

CHAS. F. O'DONNELL, of Loretto Bor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

W. HORACE ROSE, of Johnstown.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JACOB KIRKPATRICK, of Chest Twp.

CORONER:

JAMES MORELAND, of Wilmore Bor.

THE official majority in Ohio for Bishop, Democrat, for Governor, is 22,680. Johnson, Greenback and Workingmen's candidate, received 16,800 votes, and Bond, candidate of the extreme radical wing of the labor party, 12,480 votes. The Prohibition party polled 4,868 votes for Thompson, its candidate for Governor.

THE total vote polled at the late election in France was 7,793,000. The entire vote in the United States at the Presidential election last November was 8,330,000, or about half a million more than the vote of France. In territorial extent France is four and a half times as large as Pennsylvania, but her vote is more than *ten* times as large, that of this State last November being 750,000, which shows the difference in the density of the population of the two countries.

A MEMBER of the United States Senate, or even the most humble citizen, against whom a false charge had been made would promptly demand an investigation in order that his innocence might be established. John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, is not such a Senator, the hearing in his *habeas corpus* case having been postponed until next Wednesday. When he was arrested he could, if he was guiltless, have taken the first train for Columbia and asked for a trial. But that city, which knew him once, will know him no more forever, unless he is taken there in pursuance of Gov. Hampton's requisition. Justice will then have overtaken Simon Cameron's corrupt agent at Harrisburg in 1863, and subsequently one of South Carolina's most shameless plunderers.

THE strike of the anthracite coal miners in and around Scranton, which began nearly three months ago, is practically ended, the men returning to their work at the same wages they received before the strike, and being three months' pay out of pocket. It is estimated that the three leading mining companies in that region pay to their hands a million of dollars a month; so that the idle miners have lost in wages alone three millions of dollars. Could there be a more eloquent and instructive commentary on the supreme folly of strikes, and of the evils that follow in their train? If the miners in Luzerne county will only learn wisdom from their bitter experience, and if they, as well as their fellow miners everywhere else, will avoid their worst enemy, a strike, as they would the plague, their future prospects in life will be materially improved.

IT will become the duty of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio next January to elect a successor to Stanley Matthews in the United States Senate. We believe there are few Democrats in any part of the country who would not be gratified to see the honor conferred on George H. Pendleton. However much he may differ with the members of both parties in the Eastern States on the financial question, he clearly represents the vast majority of the people of the West on that subject. We need not speak of his great ability, nor of his rare force as an accomplished and eloquent speaker, as they are universally acknowledged. From the beginning to the close of the late canvass in Ohio, his eloquent and persuasive voice was heard throughout the length and breadth of the State, and the triumph of the Democracy in Hamilton county, where he resides, attests his personal influence and power. The Democratic members of the Legislature would confer honor on themselves and their constituents, by associating Mr. Pendleton with Judge Thurman in the highest legislative branch of the government.

GENERAL SHERMAN is reported as having expressed the greatest admiration for General Howard's march after the Nez Perces, characterizing it as one of the greatest on record. If Gen. Sherman has said all this, which we don't believe, it would be interesting to know what he thinks of the Indian whom Howard was after but failed to overtake. Joseph was never at West Point, and in his march of sixteen hundred miles was encumbered with two thousand horses and ponies, his squaws and their children, as well as everything necessary for his tramp over two territories. Three Generals were on his trail—Howard all the time, and Gibbon and Sturgis towards the last. He brought Howard to grief at the first encounter; next, he killed and wounded about the one-third of Gibbon's force, and then got away from Sturgis, to be finally forced to surrender by Gen. Miles. It seems to us that if Howard's march was one of the greatest on record, Joseph's march was greater still. When Joseph stood before Gen. Miles after surrendering to him his gun, and thought of the dangers through which he had passed, the long hunt after him, and its disastrous end, he might exclaim of Gen. Miles, as a great Roman General did of his victorious enemy, "Great le: me call *him*, or he conquered *me*."

IT is very amusing since the Ohio election to read the daily appeals made to Democrats by the Pittsburg Republican papers to vote for Sterrett, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Their plaintive cry to the Democracy is, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink?" It is rather humiliating to see leading journals of the once proud and defiant Republican party thus appeal to the hated Democrats to help them in the hour of their distress. The unhappy and despairing editors of these Republican organs have suddenly conceived a violent love for what they call a *non-partisan* judiciary, and have the assurance to ask Democrats to help them manufacture a non-partisan Judge of the Supreme Court out of James P. Sterrett, by casting their votes for him. This demand for a non-partisan judiciary is purely an afterthought and is without force. There is not one of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, nor a Judge of any of the other Courts in the State, who was not, in a greater or less degree, a partisan before he became a Judge. It is expected that when a man becomes a Judge he will cease to be a politician, and so far as the judiciary of this State is concerned this desirable result has been achieved, the confident predictions of the enemies of an elective judiciary to the contrary notwithstanding. We do not know of a judicial district in the State in which the people are afflicted with that most insufferable of all curses, a political judge, and certainly the Supreme Court is not a partisan tribunal.

It is not pretended by these Pittsburg editors that Judge Trunkey is not a most able man, and eminently fit to occupy a seat on the Supreme bench; and such being the case, they cannot seduce Democrats from his support by preaching to them about the beauties of a non-partisan judiciary. Judge Sterrett's Pittsburg champions have very short memories, and this is the first time that they ask political considerations to be ignored in a judicial election. In 1872, James Thompson, who was a Democrat, and had sat on the bench of the Supreme Court for fifteen years, was renominated by the Democratic State convention. He was admitted to be everything that a Judge ought to be—able, pure and incorruptible—and yet the Republican State convention, knowing that a nomination then was equivalent to an election, went to Congress for a candidate and nominated Ulysses Mercur, who was more of a politician than a lawyer, and who, when compared with Judge Thompson, in point of capacity, was as a pigmy to a giant. The beauties of a non-partisan judiciary did not then appear so apparent to the editors of the Pittsburgh Republican press, and they vigorously supported Mercur without a why or a wherefore. They must not complain now if the poisoned chalice is commended to their own lips. We admit that Judge Sterrett is infinitely a better candidate than either the vain and loquacious Passmore, or Hart, the pet of the Treasury ring, but if the Republican ship goes down, as we believe it will, at the November election, Judge Sterrett will sink with it. Whatever Democratic support he may receive in Allegheny county will not save him from the general wreck.

THE President has appointed John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed David Davis, now a Senator from Illinois. Competent judges entertain very strong doubts as to the fitness of Gen. Harlan for so high a judicial station. All that can be said of him is that he possesses an unblemished character—that on several occasions he has been an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor of his State—and that he is regarded as a good lawyer by the people of Louisville. Something more, however, than all this is required in a Judge of the highest Court known to our laws. Mr. Hayes, who is himself a lawyer, ought to be able to select a man fully competent for the position, and yet he has said that his original intention was to appoint a Texas man by the name of Ballinger, If he had done so the whole country would have asked, "Who is Ballinger?" The people of Kentucky are of course delighted with Harlan's nomination and say that he is just the man for the place. It is an old *failing* of all good Kentuckians to boast that their State produces greater statesmen, more eloquent speakers, handsomer women, faster race horses, larger mules and better whiskey, than any other State in the Union, and why therefore should they not feel proud of Harlan? Our conclusion may be wrong, but from Gen. Harlan's antecedents our decided opinion is that his nomination is a huge mistake, and that if it is confirmed by the Senate there will still exist a *vacancy* on the bench of the Supreme Court.

EVERY Democrat should act on the theory that the election of Trunkey, Schell and Noyes depends on his own vote. Many years ago a Democrat was elected Governor of Massachusetts by *one vote*. What are the controlling motives which ought to impel every Democrat to vote on next Tuesday week? The first and highest is *duty* to his political convictions, and the next, a determination to carry the State now and thus render certain the election of a Governor and Legislature next year, which will secure a Democratic Senator as Don Cameron's successor. In addition to all this, the great victory of the Democracy of Ohio is a command to their fellow Democrats in Pennsylvania to go and do likewise. The prospects of electing our State ticket were never better, but that result will not be accomplished by remaining inactive and foolishly trusting to luck, as it is called. Will the Democracy of Cambria now display some of the spirit and energy with which they rallied to the support of Tilden and Hendricks? Whatever other counties may do, let no Democrat in *this* county share the responsibility of a defeat by remaining away from the election.

A CANADIAN doctor named Blumleigh has been prosecuted for practising without a diploma, and the New York *World* has the temerity to assert that the difference between him and the woman in Solomon's Song is that one is (was?) black and comely and the other is quack and Blumleigh.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1877.

IN THE SENATE

the contest over the Louisiana and South Carolina Senatorships has occupied the entire time during the past week. When ye mighty solons met the Democrats were quite confident that the Democratic aspirants would be seated immediately without contention. But the tactics displayed by the Rads. since last we wrote you has caused our Democratic friends to be quite disgusted, as well as despondent. Our friends have quite mistaken their men. But what could be expected after the 8 x 7 verviet? Could it be supposed that the Rads. would be more likely to seat Democrats now, when with a two-thirds majority heretofore they refused to be just. The force of party necessity compels them to keep the Democratic vote in that chamber down, and we are surprised at the short-sightedness of Thurman and others of our Democratic friends to suppose that the Rads. would give anything like a fair deal now. They are only Edmundses, Conklings, and Hoars, at the very best, and no force of logic or law has any weight with Rads. of that stripe. If our friends would only display a little of "practical politics" by protecting three or four Senators from persecution, not as Democrats, but as Independents, enough votes could be secured to turn the scale, and the entire situation would be theirs, Senate and all. Our leaders seem to be too confident in the honor of the Radical leaders, which is mere nonsense. Mr. Eustis' case is jeopardized by Pinchback's (colored) new claims, which have been worked up by parties here. The Rads. are quite elated at their new prospects, and now openly boast that all the Republican contestants will be seated. Two of the Senators who were considered doubtful have come squarely out for the Radical side. Kellogg's chances have, under the new development, gone up to par, and the vote of every Radical Senator except Christiancy is counted on for him, and that had better be thrown in for good measure.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW ORLEANS

is not quite so complicated now as when the position was first talked over, when it was considered that Kellogg's chances for admission to the Senate were very slim. Republicans from Louisiana now here claim that if Kellog is admitted Packard will renew his efforts to regain possession of the State government, and it is intimated in political circles here that the leaders of Democracy in New Orleans are dissatisfied with the administration of Gov. Nichols and sympathize somewhat with such a manoeuver; but this is regarded as a Republican ruse.

THE AUDACITY OF KELLOGG AND PACKARD

in claiming that after six months' investigation by State officials in Louisiana and after the closest scrutiny, nothing has been found which reflects upon their honor and uprightness, surpasseth the understanding of any ordinary mortal. Can such fellows be tolerated in a respectable community? By this we wish to be distinctly understood as not instigating assassination, lest we too, like Don Piatt, of our "Capital," might be arrested and placed under indictment. Hence we make this explanation *a fortiori*, as the lawyers say.

THE INEVITABLE FATE

of the Republican party after March 4, 1879, is that they must yield possession of the Senate to their political opponents, and this fact is having its weight with the sell-out portion of their party, who are inclined to make some compromise with the Democrats, judging from certain overtures made by them for a "you tickle me, I tickle you" kind of settlement of the present Democratic inability to control the admission of the present contestants. The overtures on the part of this purchasable wing of the Radical party were spurned without as much as a moment's reflection by the Democrats. This will of course have the effect to consolidate the Radical vote, and a wholesale rejection of all Democratic aspirants from the contested Southern States is momentarily looked for.

AT THE PRIVATE CONFERENCE

held by the Radicals a night or so ago, in the parlors of a Cabinet officer, it was developed that as the Democrats were endeavoring to force them to go on record as endorsing Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, they would vote against such a resolution should one of that character be offered from the Democratic side, and would not allow themselves to be dictated to by their opponents. Cox, of Ohio, here took the warpath and bitterly denounced Mr. Hayes' policy and desired to know by what authority Mr. Hayes placed an ex-confederate and Bourbon Democrt in the Cabinet. Others fired off bitter denunciations against *Brotherford* Hayes, but all were inclined to think that now was not the time to crack the party whip over Brotherford's head. There is no use denying the fact that a Rad. can stand more ill treatment and personal abuse to the square inch, and rest quiet under it for policy sake, than a cat can squall on a good night for cats.

A COUNTER DODGE

has been agreed upon on the part of the Rads. to this effect, that should our Democratic friends conclude to offer a resolution indorsing Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, they will get even with them by springing a resolution on the Democrats declaring the title of *Brotherford* Hayes to the Presidency vallid and irreproachable, in order to make the Democrats back down from forcing ye Rad. to swallow *Brotherford's* Southern policy pill. Verily it has become a "Kil-ken-ry" cat fight, the end of which no skilled political optician can foresee.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

according to the complaint of the Rads. is so crowded by Democrats that one of their ilk can't get in and talk the situation over with *Brotherford* Hayes. It is rather laughable that whilst the Rads. were playing their 8 x 7 game upon us we were quietly making success of defeat and turning the tables on them by capturing their standard bearer and taking possession of the Presidential manision. ANDERSON.

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND.—Later particulars of the colliery explosion at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, a brief statement of which appears among our news items, show that 223 men descended into the mines in the morning. None of these, except one who was working near the shaft at the time of the explosion, had been rescued up to a late hour Monday evening. The explosion occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning and the exploring parties had to relinquish their efforts in one pit at 4 in the afternoon owing to the poisonous gases.—At the bottom of the shaft of the other pit (the colliery comprising two pits with communication between them) a faint knocking was heard, but it was found impossible at that time to reach the bottom of the shaft in consequence of the volumes of gas and the destruction of wood-work and hoisting apparatus by the explosion. At 9 P. M. the explorers resumed operations at the first pit, and found forty corpses lying at the foot of the shaft. At 11 o'clock Monday night, the shaft at the bottom of which knocking was heard was rapidly collapsing, and the explorers were attempting to reopen communication from the other mine. They had penetrated about half a mile, but still had 150 fathoms to clear, so that fears were entertained that the imprisoned men could not be reached before morning, and that few, if any, would then be alive.

Treasury Ring Tactics.

AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN LETTER AGAIN BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

In order to divert public attention from the Treasury Ring scheme of having Rawle and Mackey be their own successors, in the person of Chief Clerk Hart, the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, owned and controlled by the ring, some time since announced in a double-leaded leader: "*Hon. Amos C. Noyes, the Champion Monopolist;*" following this with what purported to be extracts from the House Journal, viz:

"Laurel Run Improvement Company. Title afterwards changed to 'Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company,' Noyes voting aye."

WHAT THE HOUSE JOURNAL SHOWS.

What is the fact, as shown by the House Journal? Col. Noyes is *not* recorded as voting for the bill. The bill passed up to third reading without any opposition, and, to pass it finally, the same day, the rule prohibiting bills from being read more than twice on the same day must be suspended by a two-thirds vote. Col. Noyes voted to suspend the rule, in company with B. B. Strang, Webb (then Speaker), Shurlock, now Republican Clerk of the House, and most of the prominent Republican members, so that it might be put upon its final passage. The bill passed the House without a dissenting vote—yeas and nays not being called. I refer the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* to House Journal.

WHERE THE STING IS.

The sting in this garbled extract, as published by the *Commercial-Gazette*, is in the sentence (not to be found in the House Journal): "Title afterwards changed to Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company." Will our *Commercial Gazette* friends please enlighten us as to the time of this change of title, the authority for it, with the names of the eminent manipulators concerned? When it complies with this request the public mind will be informed as to the champion monopolists, for I presume they will hardly dare to couple Col. Noyes with this change of title that has apparently made the bill so odious in their sight.

Furthermore, should this question ever be answered I have no doubt the *Commercial-Gazette*, in the interest of the parties, would claim, to soften things, that it is the same old Laurel Run Improvement Company, harmless as a sucking dove, by the same argument used by the Yankee, "That although the knife had had eight new blades and six new handles, it was the same old knife he had lost forty years ago."

THE OTHER CHARGES.

As to the other charges contained in this article they are unworthy of notice and beneath the dignity of a respectable journal to make, but being somewhat familiar with the history of the last in the list of supported monopolies, as made out by the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, I shall furnish a truthful statement for the benefit of the public and parties in interest. The act as stated by the *Commercial Gazette*, "An act to repeal the fourth section of the supplement to the charter of the Milford & Matamoras Railroad Company, approved April 6th, 1870, Noyes voted nay." On this question, as on the previous one, the yeas and nays were not called on the passage of the bill, but were called on suspension of the rule—Noyes voting nay. I refer the *Commercial-Gazette* to House Journal.

A BASE DISTORTION OF FACTS.

After the title of the bill the *Commercial-Gazette* has the following: "The section referred to diverted from the State an annuity of ten thousand dollars paid by the New York & Erie railroad company and transferred the same to the Milford & Matamoras railroad. The bill was 'snaked' through in the interest of a few speculators owning the Milford & Matamoras railroad; the act of repeal was in compliance with the special message of Gov. Geary denouncing the bill." A statement like the above, appearing in the Ring organ, should make the heroes of 'Addition, Division and Silence' blush with shame.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The bill had been passed two years previous and received the approval of that spasmodically virtuous Governor, John W. Geary, and, under its provisions, the company issued bonds and made a contract with J. Murray Moorhead to build the road. Under his contract Moorhead graded the road, receiving the bonds issued by the company for his pay. The repeal of this law made these bonds valueless, and the best legal minds of both houses and of both parties admitted at the time that the Legislature had no power to repeal the act without providing a satisfactory compensation for the contractor.

INHUMANITY OF THE RING.

In defiance of eminent legal opinions the bill to repeal was passed, and the contractor who had in good faith graded the road under the power and authority granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature with the approval of the Governor, remains unpaid for his labor and investment to this day—a gross piece of injustice and wrong doing that could only be perpetrated by a ring of pinchers and roosters controlling the Governor and Legislature. The contractor Moorhead was made so poor by this unjust act that his very poverty prevented him from testing the case in the Courts. Last winter he applied to the Legislature for justice and relief, and, what is most singular, Hon. R. W. Mackey, late Sate Treasurer, took charge of this relief bill and exerted all his influence to secure its passage, but the amount asked for as a relief to Moorhead under Mackey's auspices more than doubled the amount advocated by Noyes in 1872. Will the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* inform its readers what interest is to be benefitted by this Addition, and who is to Divide, or will it be Silent on the subject?

COL. NOYES' WAR RECORD.

Has the *Commercial-Gazette* forgotten that the act of 1863, known as the "negro bill," was drawn up and presented by Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, to-day one of the chosen apostles of Republicanism; and how forcibly and powerfully he advocated its merits, eloquently portraying the crimes and outrages that would follow the indiscriminate emigration of the negro to our State? So eloquent was he that he carried the Legislature by storm, and passed his bill on a wave of enthusiasm. Noyes, caught on the wave, voted aye. As to the balance of the "War Record," as published by the *Commercial-Gazette*, since Hayes in his trip through the Southern States has convinced the world and mankind in general "that the rebel was the best fellow of the two," we conclude it would be superfluous to say anything in defence of Col. Noyes' war record.

A ROLAND FOR THEIR OLIVER.

Let us for one moment look at the record on the other side. In the Erie *Gazette* of Oct. 31, 1875, on the eve of the election, we find the following pledge:

ERIE, Oct. 30th, 1875.

"*To Editor Gazette*—I have no objection to stating my views on Treasury management, either publicly or privately. Should the citizens of the Commonwealth see proper to elect me to the office for which I am a candidate, I propose to perform the duties of the office in accordance with all the laws of the state, particularly set forth in the Act of Assembly, approved the 9th of May, A. D. 1874—section 8 of said act requiring a monthly statement of all the transactions of the department, receipts, deposits and interest, to be filed with the Auditor General.

"The funds of the state shall be guarded by me with fidelity, and the interest on Treasury balances shall be accounted for as the property of the people.

"I am of the opinion that the establishment of a system similar to that of the United States government would remove many complications of the present law.

"Respectfully, HENRY RAWLE."

WHY THE PLEDGE HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT.

There is no doubt that when Rawle voluntarily made this pledge to the voters of Erie county, he honestly intended to perform exactly to the letter all that he pledged himself to do; but he had counted without his host, for, on assuming his position as State Treasurer, he found Bob Mackey's man Hart holding the executive role of the office, and that his duties merely consisted in signing his name to official papers. Under such circumstances his pledge was of necessity violated, and not a single monthly statement, as required by section 8 in the act of Assembly approved 9th of May, 1874, since Rawle's advent as State Treasurer, has met the public eye.

SHALL THE RING BE KEPT IN PLACE?

Fellow citizens of Pennsylvania! Do you wish to continue your financial interests in the hands of Mackey, Kemble & Co.? If so, vote for Hart, Mackey's chief clerk, continued under Rawle, whose familiarity with the dark ways of the corrupt Treasury Ring was the only qualification necessary to make him their candidate. But if you desire the doings of the corruptionists exposed, and daylight turned upon the records of the Department and the past management of the financial interests of the Commonwealth, monies long due the State recovered from corrupt holders and returned to the Treasury to meet your liabilities and lessen the burden of taxation, *vote for Amos C. Noyes* of Clinton, the "Square Timber" candidate, whose past life and record are without stain, and whose legislative career is without taint of corruption—a sufficient guarantee that his manly letter of acceptance means all that it says.
—*Erie Observer.* H.

A Brave Deed Undone.

GEORGE H. PRICE, THE HEROIC EXPRESS MESSENGER, IN JAIL FOR STEALING MONEY PACKAGES.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of Thursday last furnishes the following:

The intelligence reached the ears of the reporters yesterday that Geo. H. Price, the well-known express messenger, was arrested in Chicago on Monday on the charge of stealing money from packages in his care, between this city and Chicago. The previous good character of Price, together with his heroic conduct, about two and a half years ago, in shooting a man named Binkley, who attempted to rob an express car on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, made it difficult for the officers of the company to believe that he was other than a strictly honest man, until the most indubitable evidence of his guilt had been laid before them. It seems that for more than a year parties in Chicago and points west of that city have been complaining to the officers of the express company that packages of money received by them were short of the amounts placed in the safes by the senders. The sums missing were generally small, ranging from $10 to $50, and for a while it was thought that the parties inclosing the money were mistaken as to the amounts.

The complaints at length became so frequent that the agents at Chicago and this city became convinced that the thefts must have been committed by the messengers. The agents were first tried on all the "runs" but that of Price, so confident were the agents of his honesty, and as they all went through safely it was determined to put the honesty of the same-time hero to the same test as had been applied in the case of his fellow-messengers. This was done on Sunday last in this way: A money package was prepared, and among the contents were two marked $10 notes. How much money the package contained has not been ascertained but the marked money was placed on the top of the pile for an obvious reason. When Price reached Chicago with his run on Monday morning, the decoy package was examined and the discovery of a portion of the money had been abstracted. An officer was on hand and he at once took Price into his custody. A search of the prisoner resulted in the finding of the marked money in his possession and he was lodged in jail. Last night it was learned that he was released on Tuesday upon finding bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before a magistrate for a hearing. It is reported Price has confessed to stealing some small amounts from money packages, but his acknowledgment does not cover one-tenth the amount of money that has been lost during the past year, which is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000.

George H. Price is about thirty-five years of age, is married, and his wife and their three children reside in Chicago. He has been in the service of the express company for nearly ten years, and has always borne a good character. His remarkable feat broke exploit on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Alida, O., in the spring of 1875, gained for him an enviable fame among his associates and made him quite "solid" with the company. Accounts of that affair were widely published at the time of its occurrence, and Price was lionized wherever he went. The story is, in brief: Price had charge of an express car on an eastward bound train between Chicago and this city, and at a point near Alida, O., he discovered a masked man at the end of his car. He at once divined the intention of his visitor, and, drawing his revolver, ordered the man to surrender. This order was quickly followed by a shot from the visitor's pistol, and a bullet pierced the messenger's right cheek. The man fired three more shots, the second striking Price in the shoulder, the third in his left arm and the fourth grazing his head. Price fell to the floor, but, nothing daunted, he crawled back to one of the safes, where he kept his revolver, and seizing the weapon he sent a bullet through his assailant's brain, killing him instantly. Two other masked men, who had assisted the first in sawing an aperture in the door of the car, through which he had entered, were on the platform during the firing, but when the train was approaching Alida, O., they pulled the bell-rope, causing the engineer to slacken the speed of the train, when they jumped off, leaving the messenger and their dead comrade in the car. When the train reached Crestline the mask was removed from the dead man, disclosing features presenting the familiar face of Henry Binkley, who had formerly been a conductor on the road, but had a short time before been discharged for embezzlement. Although seriously wounded, Price recovered in a few months, and resumed his duties on the road. The express company made him a present of $1,000 in gold and granted him three months' leave of absence as a reward for his heroic conduct.

Notwithstanding the good reputation he bore, Price appears to have possessed some bad traits, and he was very unpopular with his fellow-messengers. It is related of him that he had a massive locket made of two $20 gold pieces, and that he had one of the bullets which entered his body and that which penetrated the brain of Binkley placed therein as trophies of his prowess, and that he was wont to exhibit these to every man he met. Worse than this, he had the "cheek" to visit the widow of the man whom he had killed and procure from her a picture of the dead Binkley, from which he had a miniature photograph taken for his locket. This also he would exhibit to people, telling them it was a picture of the man he killed. It is stated, moreover, that he acted as a "spotter" for the express company, which means he would watch other messengers, and if he saw them visiting saloons and playing cards he would report them at headquarters. An employee of the company stated yesterday that Price was the means of procuring the dismissal of no less than seven men from the company's service, all of whom were better men than himself. He is a native of Kentucky, and at one time had a "run" between Louisville and Memphis. At that time he was editor of a little paper published at Louisville by the messengers called *Our Expressman*. He was changed to the Chicago and Pittsburgh "run" about two months before his encounter with Binkley.

After suspicion came to rest upon Price he was shadowed by detectives constantly. Last Saturday evening he was seen in Liberty Hall, accompanied by two women. From what is already known it is though that women and wine accomplished his downfall. It is surmised by the officers of the express company that Price had one of their seals, which he used to seal packages after he had broken them open.

THE disastrous defeat of the Turks on last Monday week near Kars, in Armenia, briefly noticed by us last week, is a very serious blow to the prospects of Turkey in that quarter. Fifteen thousand prisoners and forty pieces of cannon were captured by the Russians, who are now besieging Kars, to which place the Turks retreated after their defeat. On Friday last the Russians attacked the principal redoubt before Plevna and were repulsed by the Turks. Heavy rains still continue in Bulgaria, rendering military movements almost impossible.

—Laros has been taken from the Easton jail to the insane asylum at Harrisburg, and his death warrant recalled by the Governor.

News and Other Notings.

—A Philadelphia girl has one eye that is light blue and one that is deep black.

—A two-thousand barrel oil well is reported near Clarion. This is an entirely new territory.

—The majority for West, republican, in Cleveland was 69. Last year Hayes had 3,500 more votes than Tilden.

—A woman, 65 years old, in Manchester, N. H., jumped into a well and was not found until five days afterward.

—A man has arrived in Pittsburgh who walked from the Black Hills. He is a resident of Forest county, this State.

—A mother and a daughter eloped with their lovers from Leesburg, O., leaving their husband and father disconsolate.

—A ten ton heat was made at the Baldwin Steel Works on Wednesday. This is the largest ever known in the United States.

—George Spangle, aged 14, of Bridgeport, Cumberland county, committed suicide on Wednesday. He was ill with typhoid fever.

—Five sisters, who are nuns in a Canadian convent, have turned into the convent treasury their combined fortunes, amounting to $500,000.

—Robert Harris, living near Nesburg, Henry county, Virginia, beat his wife to death while drunk. He escaped. They had six children.

—An English lady, with two maids, a man servant and a lady companion, has just paid a hotel bill of $580 for nine and a half days' entertainment in Chicago.

—The wife of William C. Gilman, the New York forger, has become insane, and is to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The unfortunate lady is a niece of H. Ward Beecher.

—Mrs. Nancy Hawkins, aged sixty seven years, of Lexington, Ky., wove from January 20 to September 20, one thousand three hundred and seventy-six yards of rag carpet.

—Four little girls, the children of Mr. Jacob Musselwhite, of Robeson county, N. C., died lately of diphtheria so near together that they were all buried last week at the same time.

—Mr. Thomas McDonough, a Pennsylvania oil operator, thinks the field is rapidly becoming exhausted, and that in ten years or less there will be very little oil found in the State.

—A woman died in Fall River recently from excessive joy. On meeting with her daughter, after a separation of many years, she uttered an exclamation of delight, and fell dead.

—The apple crop of Chautauqua county, N. Y., this season, is the largest ever known. Shipments to date are valued at $300,000. It is estimated that the entire crop will realize $500,000.

—The house of Mrs. Sarah Wolborn, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Mrs. Wolborn and her daughter, the wife of Dr. W. B. Dewees, were suffocated.

—A party of emigrants going down the river at St. Louis, in a skiff, on Sunday night, were run into by a tow boat. Martin Crowley and Mrs. James Crowley and her baby were drowned.

—Clintonville, Clinton county, N. Y., is devastated with smallpox. Seventy persons died within a few days. Travellers are prohibited from entering the place, all the highways being blockaded.

—Philadelphia furnishes the oldest Democratic member of the House in the person of Speaker Randall, and in Judge Kelley the oldest Republican member, who administered the oath of office.

—At Pittsfield, Mass., three sons of William Downey loaded an old gun barrel with powder, and discharged it. The weapon burst, killing two of the boys and tearing off a hand of the other.

—At a recent trial of the Edison telephone in Canada, a conversation was readily carried on between operators in Montreal and Quebec, the distance being something over one hundred and eighty miles.

—John C. Morton, late President of the Market Street Passenger Railway Company, Philadelphia, has been held in six thousand dollars bail to appear on a charge of perjury in swearing falsely to the annual reports of his company.

—In excavating an old tannery last week used by D. Johnson, of Le Raysville, Bradford county, fifty years ago, there was unearthed a side of leather which had lain in an old vat 30 years, fresh and bright as when first put in.

—An incendiary fire in Portland, New Brunswick, on Saturday last, destroyed seventy-five buildings in the principal portion of the city. One man was burned to death, and several men and women injured. Loss estimated at $200,000.

—A malignant epizooty in Southern Russia has destroyed hundreds of thousands of cattle, and is still raging. In many villages, according to a report of our consul at Odessa, "scarcely a cow or an ox is left to the impoverished inhabitants."

—Allen C. Laros, the murderer of his father and other members of his family, who was to have been hanged last month at Easton, but was reprieved, has been pronounced insane, an epileptic, and in every way unfit to be executed.

—Fred. Brydges and Mrs. McKenzie, whose flight from Canada to the States created such a sensation a little over a year ago, were married in Boston on Friday last. The lady has been residing in Chicago for some time, and obtained a divorce there lately from her former husband.

—Mr. Connelly, editor of the Washington (La.) *Enterprise*, declares that if Anderson, of the Returning Board, had been more respectfully treated by the friends and organs of Mr. Tilden and not abused and written up, "the Presidency of the United States would have been different from what it is to-day."

—Mr. and Mrs. Bardwell, an aged couple of Whately, Mass., divided their money into equal parts before starting on a journey, each taking one. Their idea was that at least half of the sum would be saved from thieves; but the world is wickeder than they thought. Both their pockets were picked.

—Mung Fong, a Chinese cigar-maker living in Chicago, for love of Celia Manning, abandoned the creed and costume of his fathers, cut off his pigtail, took out a license to marry her and prepared a sumptuous wedding feast against last Saturday night. Behold the bride came not, and he shot himself through the body and died.

—Austin Sheldon, who for forty years has lived in a cave in Pike county, met with an accident recently which may prove fatal. Although eighty years old he climbed a chestnut tree, and while near the top he lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking several ribs and sustaining other injuries. Sheldon says if he recovers he will revisit his friends in Connecticut and abandon his life of solitude.

—Rev. Dr. John Poisal, the new chaplain of the House, was once a shoemaker in West Virginia, and studied theology while working on the bench. He is an old circuit rider, and, it is said, won Congressman J. R. Tucker from skepticism by an eloquent sermon preached years ago. Dr. Poisal has a remarkable memory and is said to know the Bible and Methodist hymn-book almost by heart.

—An explosion occured in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, on Monday. Three hundred men were in the mine. A special train sent to bring the injured to the Glasgow Infirmary returned Monday afternoon, no one having been got out alive, although twenty dead bodies had been recovered. It is feared the entire three hundred in the colliery when the explosion occurred perished.

—James Woodcock, of Greenfield, loved Annie Hobbs, daughter of a rich man, but the old folks opposed the match, whereupon some thirty leading young men took the matter in hand, prepared for the wedding, sent for a license and a clergyman, and prevented the girl's mother from entering the room till the ceremony was performed. When she was admitted she raved like a maniac, and had to be restrained from injuring herself or the newly-married pair. Unless there is a speedy change in her condition it will be necessary to send her to the mad-house.

—A dispatch from London, dated Thursday, says the bark Anna Olsen, which sailed from New York for Hamburg, was wrecked on her beam ends in a severe gale off the Western Islands on the 5th inst. The crew were in the rigging forty-two hours. One man died and two others were washed overboard. The captain, mate and remaining men were taken off the wreck by the steamer America (Nor.), Nielson, from Baltimore to Elsinore, and transferred at Falmouth to the Anna was built at Brunswick, Me., in 1865, registered 691 tons and hailed from Geestemunde. Her cargo consisted of 252,998 gallons refined petroleum.

—Claiborne F. Jackson, a native of Kentucky, was once Governor of Missouri. The most remarkable fact connected with his life is perhaps that he married sisters in one of the most respectable families in Missouri, and distinguished families in Missouri, and soon as one wife would die he would marry her sister in a reasonable time. In connection with the marriages there is a good joke told at the expense of the Governor, namely, that when he went to ask his father-in-law's consent to marry the latter, the venerable man replied: "Claib., you can have her. You have them all. For goodness sake, leave me for the old woman."

—The Hartford *Courant* says that the truth in the widely circulated story about the late Archbishop Bayley and Miss Julia Beers of Litchfield, Ct., the *Inquirer* regrets it, because romance in common article in Litchfield society. The story went that the two were engaged to be married, but that Mr. Bayley became repelled to become a Catholic and a priest, whereupon his affianced entered a convent and died broken hearted. The truth is the gentleman and lady were lovers from childhood, but not lovers. She died of consumption a year ago. She did enter a convent, but the life did not suit her, and she withdrew from it, as novices often do.

—A wealthy and highly respected Belmont deacon is in serious trouble. His wife died and was buried seven weeks ago, and now the authorities have dug her up and had her stomach analyzed and it has been found therein. The [illegible] whose name is Smith, and his partner, Mrs. Champlin who nursed his wife in her last illness, are now in prison with a certain prospect of the gallows or residence in the penitentiary. Evidence other than the arsenic, but confirming the poisoning, has been discovered, the deacon and his female friend are sure to be convicted. They have a wicked "good" people in New England.

—That Jefferson Davis was the means of saving Andrew Johnson's life, the statement of the Atlanta *Constitution*, a statement based on documents of the late ex President's papers, those is a letter from General Hunter to Marshall inclosing a declaration by a Confederate officer, that when he was in command in Tennessee in '61, a [illegible] was sent him by Jefferson Davis in order to [illegible] to a conspiracy for murdering Andrew Johnson, then on his way home to Washington; and that in consequence of this warning the officer moved cautiously and saved Mr. Johnson from the fate of the Tennesseeans, inflamed against him. It is hinted that Mr. Johnson's knowledge of this induced his leniency towards Davis.

—In the criminal court at Pittsburgh Saturday morning Judge McClung rendered a decision on the application of the grand jury for attachments for [illegible] Hartranft, Secretary Quay, Adjutant-General Latta, Major Norris and others. It will be remembered that in General Lear, in his argument in addition to the motion, on Monday of last week, took the position that the court had no authority to compel the attendance of officials named in the subpœna, as the chief law officer of the State within the application for the attachments. Saturday morning Judge Kirkpatrick granted the writs. It was understood that Attorney General Lear would take the case to the Supreme Court on Monday, with the object of obtaining an immediate decision of the question involved.

—On Saturday evening last a prisoner named Frank Frey entered the saloon of the National house at York, Pa. During a drawing a revolver, shot a young man employed there named Graybill in the head. He then fired at another woman named Nelley, but the ball struck a man on his suspender and glanced off. He then met Thomas Craig, a colored man, and shot him in the breast. He ran across the street, he shot another man, Joseph Erney, the ball merely grazing his body. He then entered a cigar store and f

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - OCT. 26, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Buckwheat flour has come to the front at three and a half cents per pound. Too much by a cent.

—A gay deceiver from East Conemaugh was arrested in Altoona, on Tuesday last, for fornication and bastardy.

—Democratic tickets for the northern districts of the county have been printed and are now ready for distribution.

—Some business men advertise as if they didn't want the patronage of any person who don't vote as they do. Queer, isn't it?

—A pumpkin weighing one hundred and thirty pounds was on exhibition in Hollidaysburg a few days ago. Some pumpkin that!

—Some of the "upper ten" ladies of Hollidaysburg are said to be given to lager beer. If so, lager beer shouldn't be given to them.

—"Candle apendagement" is a new phrase just coined by our neighbor of the Herald. Nothing like a caudle lecture we presume.

—A three pronged buck weighing one hundred and fifty pounds was shot a few days ago by a Tyrone lad named Walter Zimmerman.

—If you want your baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with landanum when restless, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

—We have tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in our family, and can assert that it is the best remedy for a cough or cold ever introduced. Price 25 cents.

—Hon. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Charles N. Brunn, Esq., are each to speak a piece at a greenback labor meeting in Altoona this evening.

—The wife and two children of John C. Fagan, formerly of Altoona, but now of Pueblo, Texas, recently died of malarial fever inside of one week.

—Joe Weisser has a big lot of turkeys and chickens on hand which he proposes to dispose of at a shooting match to-morrow afternoon, provided the weather is favorable.

—A silver chain with a suspender buckle attached was found in the stomach of a bullock killed at the slaughtery of Messrs. Moore & Baumer, in Johnstown, on Tuesday last.

—Rev. I. C. Pershing, President of the Hollidaysburg Female Seminary and the honored brother of our own "little Cyrus," has embarked in the oil producing business in Butler county.

—"A rolling stone gathers no moss," but that did not prevent Silas Maus from gathering in a nineteen inch pike, without the fin, at the reservoir near Hollidaysburg, a few days ago.

—Two of the locomotives (Nos. 399 and 387) destroyed in the Pa. R. R. round house at Pittsburg during the riots last July, have been rebuilt at the Harrisburg shops and are once more on the road.

—S. S. Swoope, of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, swooped down on a four-pronged buck on Terrace Mountain, on Saturday last, and secured 200½ lbs. of clean venison, besides the hide and other eteeteras.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* reports one inch of snow at Gallitzin on Monday evening, but of course no one believes that the *Tribune* ever has or ever will tell the truth about the weather on the mountain.

—A pocket-book containing a promissory note for $20 and a small amount of money was picked from the pocket of Rev. Foster Bell at Tyrone the other day. What a wicked place that Tyrone, is any how!

—The chap who gobbled up a large variety of surgical instruments in Johnstown and elsewhere has come to grief at last in Newport Perry county, where he is now in jail awaiting trial for some of his peccadilloes.

—Alex. Inks and Geo. Dean, two youths of Warren township, Fayette county, were suffocated to death in consequence of the caving in of the mouth of a coal mine into which they had penetrated a few days ago.

—Mrs. Francis Mulvehill, late Miss Jennie Goetz, has closed her shop on High street, but is still prepared to do all kinds of hair work at low prices and in a satisfactory manner at her residence in the west end of town.

—Seven citizens of Richland township left for Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday evening last, from whence they intend to go by water to some point in Arkansas, where they propose to settle on lands purchased by them.

—Mr. Philip Beamer, of Duncansville, Blair county, aged upward of 70 years, and Miss Sarah Lucas, of East Conemaugh, this county, whose age borders on 60, took a new departure matrimonially in Johnstown on Sunday last.

—A *Herald* correspondent estimates the loss sustained by Mr. John Westover, of Susquehanna township, by the burning of his dwelling house, noticed elsewhere, at $1,500, and says that the only property saved was a desk containing $70 and some valuable papers.

—Hon. A. A. Barker, the Prohibition candidate for Auditor General, has just manifested his faith in cold water principles by having the pump in front of his residence in High street painted a "true blue" of the darkest shade.

—The school superintendent of Huntingdon county proposes to have three lectures while the teachers' institute is in session, provided one hundred and fifty tickets can be sold. A good idea that might be worth trying in this county.

—It was not the wife and child of Mr. P. Eck, of Carrolltown, but of his brother, Mr. W. H. Eck, of that place, who died a few days ago. The remains were taken to Reading and not Butler for interment, as erroneously stated by us.

—D. McLaughlin, Esq., one of the original trustees of the Johnstown Savings Bank, has resigned his trusteeship in that institution, and Howard J. Roberts, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

—Herman Fox, a German painter, disappeared very mysteriously from Huntingdon on the 8th inst., leaving his good clothes and other property behind him, but taking with him about $100 in money, and the fear now is that he has been foully dealt with.

—Eleven well formed heads on one cabbage stalk is a product of his garden which excites the special wonder of Dr. Hoffman, of this place. Now if each head had a mouthful of teeth, and some one would pay the doctor for extracting them, what a happy man he would be.

—And now Mr. R. L. Davis, of the West Ward, the man with the ten and a half pound beet, comes to the front with a vegetable curiosity in shape of a double-headed cabbage, which is not only well developed but a freak of nature in one of her happiest moods which is well worth seeing.

—The annual inspection of the Western Division of the Pa. R. R. has been made, and as the services of a great number of laborers, employed especially to put the road bed in proper trim, are no longer needed, the immense army of idle workmen has been largely increased within the past few days.

—Jas. F. Milliken, Esq., District Attorney of Blair county, has really shaken the dust of that region from off his feet, and the Johnstown *Tribune* learns from a private source that he is short about four thousand dollars in trust funds, as well as a pretty large sum in honorary obligations and ordinary debts.

—Mrs. Mary Swan, of Altoona, is $12,000 better off than she was before John Springer, of Kansas, took it into his head to die one day last week. Wouldn't mind having a Springer two of that kind from which to take our thirst with a few delicious drafts of the same size, or larger. Swan to grace, we wouldn't.

—The withered leaves are falling from every shrub and tree, and lots of folks are calling at Star Clothing Hall to see the fall and winter clothing with which Murphy's well supplied—the best in styles and textures that ever mortal eyed, and which, at prices lower than at other stores they crave, can be bought by all mankind, who much money thus can save. No. 109 Clinton st., Johnstown, is the place to invest in clothing.

—A labor reformer from Johnstown, whose name we did not learn, attempted to get up a meeting at Nicktown, in Barr township, a few days ago, but as the staid citizens of that vicinity didn't enthuse worth a cent he had very few auditors to listen to his speech.

—Happy the man whose wish and care a few paternal acres bound; content to breathe his native air and now and then call round and supply the wants of himself and family at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd, where there is no lack of dry goods, dress goods, groceries, notions, etc., and no desire to do aught else than treat customers honestly and give them full value for their money.

—The *Reveille* man must have forgotten that it is not less than thirty five miles as the bird flies from Ebensburg to Osceola, else he would not have declared a couple of weeks ago that "the only difference between McPike, of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and an ordinary mule is in their kicking capacities," or words to that effect.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* of Tuesday notes the fact that R. L. Johnston, Esq., (not, as that paper has it, R. S., which is vulgar,) the well known politician and attorney of Ebensburg, is in the city on business connected with the United States Courts. As this is the first visit since his marriage he is the object of many congratulations.

—The trial of James P. Funk, of Altoona, the dealer in counterfeit coin who was arrested in Tyrone at the time Bish. Ware, his companion in guilt, was shot and killed, took place in Pittsburgh last week and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence, which up to latest accounts had not been imposed.

—The mortal remains of Jacob Ogline who, died at the county almshouse a few days ago and was buried in Potter's field, were exhumed on Tuesday last by his son, Joseph Ogline, and taken to Alliance, Ohio, the home of the latter, where they will find their last resting place beside the bones of his deceased wife, long since called to her final account.

—Another Snodgrass' barn in Westmoreland county has been burned to the ground by incendiaries. This time it was the property of Mr. John Snodgrass, residing near Bolivar, and the fire, which destroyed the building and all it contained, occurred on Saturday night last. It would seem to be about time for the organization of a vigilance committee in that section.

—A peddler named Swoyer, whom we presume hails from Clearfield township, this county, was robbed of a large quantity of butter in Altoona on Monday night last. A man named Henry Smith was attacked by six men in the vicinity of Allegheny Furnace, near the same city, about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and robbed of one dollar, all the money he had.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* still maintains its reputation as the champion liar by alleging that there was a heavy fall of snow in this place on Monday morning last—almost sufficient, as it pretends to have been informed by a gentleman from this place, for sleighing purposes. Why the *Tribune* so wilfully and persistently belies our town is a question more easily asked than answered.

—Our prosperous friend and patron, Mr. Wm. J. Buck, proprietor of Buck's Mills, in Allegheny township, has in course of erection and rapidly approaching completion a large and elegant new brick residence, containing no less than thirteen commodious rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Glad to chronicle this unmistakable evidence of the pecuniary success of a very worthy gentleman.

—Mrs. George Garvin, a lady living near Greensburg, was struck on Sunday last by a bolt of lightning which had first paid its respects to a tree about a quarter of a mile from her residence, and glancing off entered the kitchen door, which was open at the time, and not only prostrated Mrs. G., who was engaged in getting the dinner, but paralyzed one of her sides and rendered her insensible for several hours.

—The Indian summer now prevailing was ushered in by a thunder storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, on Saturday evening, a cold rain on Sunday and more thunder and lightning the same afternoon and evening, and by an infinitesimal snow storm on Monday morning. Somewhat out of season for thunder and lightning, we take it, but such things will occasionally happen even in the best regulated communities.

—An extra coal train which was being backed on the siding at Bennington Furnace, at the east end of the tunnel, on Friday evening last, broke loose and collided with the pushing engine, and the result was the severe injury of the engineer, Wm. Hudson, of Altoona, the slight injury of one of the brakemen, and the wrecking, more or less, of thirty-seven cars. Henry Hudson, a son of the gentleman named above, was killed in a similar wreck on the mountain about four years ago.

—A party of tramps whom Louis Schaler, a farmer residing near Saltsburg, Indiana county, ordered to leave a chestnut tree on his premises the other day, turned upon him and not only threatened to kill but sent several shots after him, whereupon Mr. Schaler repaired to an upper window of his residence and fired at and instantly killed the ringleader of the gang, whose body was hastily picked up by his associates and carried into the woods, since when nothing has been heard of them.

—The greenback men in labor and the laboring men who would like a few more greenbacks in their'n, had a big torchlight and transparent procession and a very enthusiastic meeting in Hollidaysburg on Saturday evening last, which was addressed by Hon. Samuel Calvin and H. L. Bunker, Esq. The labor reformers over there evidently mean business, and if any good can be accomplished by an independent political organization of that kind, which we very much doubt, we heartily wish them God speed.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones is now in the east laying in her fall and winter supply of millinery goods, which will be received and opened, ready for inspection and sale at the lowest possible figures in the course of a day or two. Hats, ready trimmed, from $1 up. Ladies and all others interested will please bear in mind that Mrs. Jones has become thoroughly tired of charging small articles, and is fully determined to do so no longer. Hence cheap goods for ready cash is the only basis upon which she will do business in the future.

—Mr. Thomas Kirby, son of Mr. John Kirby, of Conemaugh borough, and brother of Mr. P. F. Kirby, of Wilmore, was knocked down by two ruffians in Pittsburgh at an early hour on Friday morning last, while on his way from his home in the west to visit his parents, and robbed of $600 in drafts and about $16 in money. The drafts, upon which payment was stopped forthwith, were found torn to pieces in an alley in that city a few hours after; so that his assailants secured comparatively poor pay for the dastardly act.

—Unless they have recruited their ranks since his return home there are one hundred and three squirrels, two pheasants, two partridges and one wild pigeon less in northern Cambria than there were before Mr. Will. Connell, of this place, paid his recent annual visit to the vicinity of Carrolltown, where he spent a few days pleasantly and to some purpose, as the above record will show, and did not forget on reaching home to send us a fine mess of squirrels, for all which the hearty thanks of the editor's household is hereby tendered.

—Warriors and statesmen have their meed of praise, and what they do and suffer men of record; but the long sacrifice of woman's days passes without a thought—without reward—which may be due in some measure to the fact that she does not enjoy the felicity of adorning herself in the rich and elegant wearing apparel for men and youths which Godfrey Wolff keeps in such great variety, and sells for less cash in hand than any other man in the business, at his mammoth clothing store on Twelfth street, next door to the post office, Altoona.

—The Columbus (O.) *Dispatch* of a recent date tells of an adventure which Rev. Father Christy, formerly of this place, had with a couple of tramps, who entered his house and demanded breakfast. To his proposition to give them work they demurred, and upon his refusal to give them food they attempted to enforce their demands by the display of a revolver, but soon found that the "fighting chaplain," as he is familiarly called in recognition of his excellent war record, was not a man to be fooled with, as he turned in and ejected them both from the premises after capturing their revolver.

—We learn from the *Catholic Columbian*, of Columbus, Ohio, that on last Sunday week, the anniversary of Rev. R. C. Christy's birthday, a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with St. Patrick's and Holy Cross' choirs, in that city, repaired to his church at 10 o'clock, A. M., and rendered in fine style Mozart's Twelfth Mass. On the same day, the Feast of the Meternity of the Blessed Virgin, as we learn from the same paper, Father Christy assisted Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecranz in administering the Sacrament of Confirmation and Benediction at the chapel of the House of the Good Shepherd, in Franklinton (11th Ward).

—Messrs. Garman & Williams, of this place, were rather unpleasantly surprised on going to their steam saw mill in the West Ward, on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of putting it in operation for the first time since last spring, to find that the steam gague or balance, several brass cocks, a lot of lead pipe, and various other articles, worth in all from fifteen to twenty dollars, had been confiscated and carried off by certain parties whose names they were not long in ascertaining and whose liberties will very soon be curtailed to their shame and sorrow if they don't return the stolen property, and that very speedily, to the mill from whence they purloined them.

—A young man named Samuel Bridges, of Cambria borough, was accidentally shot on Monday evening last, and the probabilities are that he will not recover. He was walking down the Cambria side of the Conemaugh river when a bullet, which had been fired at a wild duck by a young man on the opposite shore, glanced from the water, and entering his right side, between the third and fourth ribs, evidently passed through his right lung and finally lodged in his chest, near the spinal column. The Johnstown *Tribune*, from which we glean the above facts, says that young Bridges was shot in the right hand eleven months ago by a ball from a pistol accidentally discharged by one of his companions.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* gives the figures to show that up to last Tuesday 95,052 pounds of chestnuts had been shipped from the Rail Road station at that place to Pittsburgh, Chicago and other points. Estimating the nuts at 50 pounds to the bushel, the amount shipped would be 1,900 bushels, with a fair prospect of being increased to three thousand bushels before the close of the season. One storekeeper in Geistown, a neighboring village, has sent away 500 bushels, and expects to ship as many more. Joe Weiser, of this place, has shipped 160 bushels, and the cry is still they come. The total amount of chestnuts shipped from Ebensburg has been about 200 bushels. This will long be remembered as the greatest chestnut year ever known.

—We learn from our Chest township correspondent and take the liberty of giving more prominence than his letter would afford to the fact that Mr. John Westover's fine residence, in Susquehanna township, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, and that everything it contained, except a few valuable papers and some money, was consumed with the building. More than that, and worse even than that, Mr. Westover himself was very badly burned and will in all probability lose both of his eyes, his face having been terribly scorched. The fire originated from a defective flue, the primary cause of so many conflagrations, but what the loss amounts to or whether there was any insurance on the property we are not able to state.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that a little grandson of Mr. Jonathan Stouffer, of that place, fell into an abandoned well on Thursday last, owing to the fact that the boards covering the opening had become rotten with age and broke under the child's weight, and after a woman who witnessed the mishap had tried in vain to rescue the little one, a man and boy luckily appeared upon the scene, when some of the parties present caught the boy by the legs and held him head down in the well, thus enabling him to seize the child and draw it up, but little the worse for its sudden plunge and uncomfortable bath. The escape was, however, a very narrow one, and the paper from which we quote thinks there is a lesson in the adventure which even a blind man ought to see.

A LONG HUNT FOR HOOP POLES.—On Monday of last week a man named John Butterfield, who had been engaged for some time in the lime-burning business in Indiana county, but who more recently was employed by Mr. Samuel Reed, of Blacklick township, in getting out hoop poles, hired a little roan mare, buggy and harness from Messrs. L. & S. W. Davis, liverymen of this place, with the avowed intention of going to Laurel Hill to hunt hoop poles, and promising to return not later than Wednesday evening of the same week. Failing to put in an appearance here at the appointed time, Messrs. Davis began to get uneasy about their missing property, and consequently on the following day Capt. S. M. Davis went to see Mr. Reed, when he learned that Butterfield had proceeded only a few miles on his alleged journey when his brother got into the buggy with him and the two proceeded in an entirely different direction from the one indicated. The Captain also ascertained that the Butterfields, when at home, resided in Everett, Bedford county, and that John had worked for a time at Mansfield, Ohio, and subsequently at Brookville, in this State. Returning home he telegraphed to all those points, and soon had the satisfaction of receiving a reply from one of his military friends over there that the parties in question had made their appearance in Bedford on Wednesday afternoon, where they had hired another horse from a gentleman named Cessna, and were then on their way to Cumberland, Md., having disposed in some way of the buggy and harness. Acting on this clue, Captain Davis left here on Saturday morning for Bedford, where he was not long in finding his harness and ascertaining that the buggy was at a point some fifteen miles distant from that place, where he has probably ere this regained possession of it. Meantime Mr. Cessna, having heard of the escapad of the hoop polers from this vicinity, started in quest of the guilty pair, whom he succeeded in overtaking and arresting with the aid of Constable White, of Cumberland, not far from Morgantownship, West Virginia. The stolen animals were not, however, in their possession at the time, they having been left at Tunnelton, about seventy miles west of Cumberland, from whence they have no doubt ere this been brought back to Bedford, parties having been sent after them for trial purpose. The two prisoners are now in jail at the latter place, but whether they will be tried there first and here afterwards, or here first and there afterwards, remains an open question.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used BOSHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and Wolesiagle & Son, Wilmore.

NOVELTIES FOR FALL AND WINTER.—We have now open in all our departments full lines of seasonable goods in all the latest novelties. We offer Black Dress Silks of guaranteed makes at from $1.00 to $5.60 per yard. Our Colored Dress Silks at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard are the best ever offered at these prices.

We invite special attention to our large stock of plain and fancy Dress Goods, comprising all the novelties of the season, which are offered at extremely low prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLOAKS.—We have just opened a fine assortment of novelties in Cloaks, Fancy Wraps, Shawls, &c.; also Seal Sacques, Muffs, Hats and Boas.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Pittsburgh.

STILL IN THE FIELD, AND THE BARS DOWN!

When You Visit Carrolltown,

Which you should do if for no other purpose than to secure big bargains at the

PEOPLE'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

BE SURE TO CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE ON

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.,

WHO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN CITIES WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

ELEGANT NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES!

WHICH THEY HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK AND ARE NOW OFFERING AT

PRICES NEVER BEFORE TOUCHED!

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DEAL WITH US:

We bought $10,000 worth of Goods for $5,000 cash from the stock of a Wholesale House in New York city which was closed out at Assignee's sale, and are determined to give the people a remedy for hard times by selling them Goods 35 per cent. cheaper than they have ever before or can now buy elsewhere.

CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS,

AND EXAMINE OUR PRICES,

As we have the largest assortment and greatest variety in the county, and are prepared to give BETTER BARGAINS than can be obtained at any other establishment.

S. TEITELBAUM & BROTHER,

CARROLLTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

Oct. 5, 1877.—3m.

ASTONISHING FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—The Altoona *Globe* of Tuesday last relates the following:

The lightning accompanying the heavy clap of thunder which startled our citizens on Sunday afternoon last, played sad havoc in a house on Sixteenth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, occupied by Mr. Thomas Hensbey and owned by Mr. Frank McGirk. The lightning struck the rod and after knocking off the point and tearing the rod from its fastenings, followed it into the ground, and thence through the wall into the cellar, where it scattered and destroyed everything, breaking every box and barrel and hurling cabbage against the floor above until the same is plastered with it as if it had been shot out of a cannon. The electric fluid seemed to have divided in the cellar, and took opposite directions; one portion making its exit at the back door, bursting open the same by tearing out the staple, while another portion escaped at the northeast corner above the wall, tearing off a piece of board and carrying it through a strong paling fence, across a vacant lot and through a window in the residence of Mr. McDonough, where it struck an old lady on the shoulder, but without serious injury to her. A portion of the charge appeared to have escaped up through the floor into the dining room and parlor, tearing up the floor as if it had been done with a crowbar, knocking down all the pictures and mirrors, upsetting all the chairs, breaking a foot off the parlor stand and knocking a pane of glass out of the window. After everything in the cellar (including canned fruit) had been destroyed, the greater portion of the charge made its exit at the south-west corner, just outside of which, in the yard, stood a hydrant, which was uprooted, torn into smithereens, and hurled in every direction, some of the pieces being thrown across the avenue with fearful force. The yard is filled with dirt from the hydrant, and the fences are sticking full of glass and splinters as if they had been fired out with shot guns. The family, with a young lady visitor, were all sitting around the cook stove in the kitchen, and, strange to say, not one was hurt, although all were more or less shocked. Every door in the lower part of the house, except one, was forced open, and the keys thrown upon the floor. The escape of Mr. Hensbey's family seems to have been remarkably providential.

A GOOD SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have never been particularly eager to bring about changes in school books, but always favor improvement in this direction when its signs and omens are sufficiently manifest. The best helps of instruction are none too good for our children, and they should be carefully sought and promptly adopted when found.

We have recently given a little thought to historical text-books, having had a new work of this kind placed in our hands for examination which excites unusual interest in all who have given it proper study. The book is the production of Prof. J. C. Ridpath, an accomplished scholar and historian, who is well known for several works delineating our national records and progress; and he has certainly invested the subject with fresh attractions. His text is admirable, with faultless arrangement and a series of the best illustrative maps, charts and diagrams it has ever been our good fortune to see in any history. Prominent educators speak of it in terms of unmeasured commendation, and it is going into use very rapidly in all communities where the education of youth is regarded as a matter of prime moment. Our readers will do well to examine it for themselves.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO PAY FOR THEIR FUN.—The following sentences were on Friday last imposed by Judge Dean upon the several parties recently convicted in the Blair county court for taking a hand in the railroad troubles in Altoona last July. We copy from the *Globe* of Saturday morning, and deem it proper to say that the imprisonments are all to be served in the county jail:

John Champeno, $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and four months' imprisonment; George Dornier ("Baltimore Jack"), $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and six months' imprisonment; John Mauck and James Stewart, $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and three months' imprisonment; Allen S. Goss, sentenced to pay costs; John Singer, $100 fine and six months' imprisonment: Allen McCauley, $200 fine and one year, less one day, imprisonment; John Speece, $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and three months' imprisonment; Marshall McCormick, $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and three months' imprisonment; William Cochran, $200 fine, costs of prosecution, and eight months' imprisonment; A. L. Garnier, $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and five months' imprisonment; John Carroll, $200 fine, costs of prosecution, and one year, less one day, imprisonment; Lloyd Yon, $200 fine, costs of prosecution, and one year, less one day, imprisonment; John Wise, $100 fine, costs of prosecution, and four months' imprisonment.

TEITELBAUM & BRO.—We need scarcely invite attention to the mammoth advertisement of this enterprising Carrolltown firm, as it is big enough to speak for itself, but it is well to note what they propose to do for their customers, as plainly and temptingly set forth in the following partial list of

WONDERFUL LOW PRICES.

Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits	$8.00	and up.
" " Pants	2.25	" "
Boys' " Suits	4.00	" "
Men's Hats	60	" "
" Boots	2 00	" "
Women's Shoes	1.00	" "
Misses' "	50	" "
Woolen Blankets	1.50	per p'r.
Horse "	1.25	" "
Waterproof Cloth, 63 inches wide	85	" "
Cashmeres	35	per y'd.
Alpaca (all colors)	18	" "
Best Washington Prints	5	" "
Lancaster Ginghams	8	" "
Muslins (bleached and unbleached)	5	" "
Ticking for overalls	15	" "

A MOST important case of a man over eighty-one years of age, who has suffered sixty years from inflammation of the kidneys and was at times completely prostrated by pain and loss of sleep, when the Barosma was resorted to, and the patient is completely restored in health, having gone West on a long trip. The Barosma is a mild nervine and anodyne.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa., and sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

—Wild pigeons have appeared in large numbers in Richland township.

$5 HOW TO SAVE $5

$5 Saved! A GOOD OFFER MADE IN EARNEST $5 Saved!

We never put anything in the papers that we cannot fully substantiate.

CERTAIN FACTS

Come to our knowledge that some excellent people are parting with their money without any reason.

It is all right where people choose to throw money away; but if they care to save, they will find in many instances, for exactly the same material, we sell a man's suit $5 cheaper, and our goods are more substantially made in the bargain.

The Stores are all open to everybody, and this fact can be seen by looking.

Those who are not judges have an absolute safeguard in our guarantee, and the fact that they can get their money back if they choose to.

The clothing we offer is not made for "wholesale," but each article is finished for the wear of people whom we expect to serve from year to year.

OUR CLOTHING IS FASHIONABLY CUT, CAREFULLY MADE, THOROUGHLY SPONGED, MADE OF RELIABLE MATERIAL, MODERATELY PRICED, GOOD FOR THE LONG RUN, CAN BE TURNED BACK INTO MONEY IF THE BUYER DESIRES.

FOR THE FALL OF 1877

We have the largest stock ever known in Philadelphia, and we put down prices at once, so as to sell more than ever

IMMENSE LOTS

Boys' Suits. Men's Suits.
Boys' Overcoats. Men's Overcoats.

A FEW PRICES ARE SUBMITTED:

Complete Man's Suit,	$9
Better One,	$11
All-Wool Suit,	$12
Diagonal Suits, Double-Breasted Frock Style, Whole Suit,	$17 50
Sold elsewhere at $25.	
Fine Suits of the Best Materials,	$18, $20 to $25
Boys' Suits as low as	$2 50
Men's Overcoats,	$8 to $30

$5 Saved! $5 Saved!

Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL,

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

Local Correspondence.

ST. BONIFACE, Oct. 23 1877.

DEAR FREEMAN—Three months ago I gave you an account of the baptism of young Cordell at St. Bonifacius' church, with a brief history of his life, closing with the remark that I hoped it would not be long until I would be called upon to chronicle a no less interesting if less important, because more worldly ceremony, in which that gentleman would be the leading part. And here it is:

Married, at St. Boniface on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1877, by Rev. Father Edmund, Mr. John Cordell and Miss Mary Lucinda, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Thomas, all of Chest township.

It has not unfrequently been our pleasure in the days of our youth to witness the tying of the nuptial knot, but we must confess that anything of the kind more beautiful or impressive than the sacred ceremony which has bound for life our worthy and happy young friends it has never been our good fortune to meet with. The church choir, under the leadership of Prof. Peter Glaeser, favored the occasion with some new and elegant music, and after the good work had been consummated a large crowd of invited friends, accompanied by Father Edmund and his venerable assistant, "Bishop" Glaeser, repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous feast was in waiting, and to which all present did ample justice. That our young friend has chosen wisely and well in selecting one so fair and amiable for his better half no one will deny, and that it is a match eminently fit to have been made will be as freely admitted by all. May their lives be long, their happiness uninterrupted, and their share of this world's blessings and benedictions all that their hearts could desire.

We had the pleasure of a visit on Friday last from two of our leading citizens, ex-Sheriff Blair and Judge Thomas, who came well prepared with a good supply of provender, sarsaparilla, mineral water, and sich, and fully equipped for catching eels catfish, etc., which they proceeded to do at Mellon's dam in company with Mr. Jacob Thomas and Dr. Pilsbury Kline, who are considered great experts at the business. After spending several hours and catching a goodly number of fish, all but the Doctor returned to the residence of Mr. Jacob Thomas greatly elated with their success and well disposed to court the drowsy god for the balance of the night. I have said that all but the good natured disciple of Esculapius returned to Mr. Thomas' domicil, and he it is proper to say, was liberally supplied with mineral water, etc., and left behind to set the outlines for a big haul. After attending to this duty the Doctor concluded it would be a good idea to take a short nap, and with his object in view proceeded to an old shingle shop near at hand and not far from the residence of Mr. Nagle, where he lay down on a lot of shavings, but had not been there very long when some huge white spectre caught him by the seat of his unmentionables and sought to dislodge him from his rest. Yelling at the top of his voice, "A ghost! a ghost!" the Doctor soon succeded in arousing Mr. Nagle, who hastened to his rescue and was not long in discovering that the dispenser of pills and powders had taken possession of the old sow's bed, who in turn sought to recover her best rights. The Doctor says it was a Jim-dandy proceeding on part of her swineship, but if she could say her say on the subject no doubt she would "put the boot on the other foot," where it rightfully belongs. Instead of making a decent apology to the old sow, the Doctor, we are sorry to say, talks about interviewing the editor of the New York *Sun* on the subject. CHEST OR CHARGE.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.—Miss MARY DAVIS invites the attention of the ladies of Carrolltown and of northern Cambria generally to the large and elegant stock of Hats, Bonnets and Millinery Goods with which she has just returned from the Eastern cities and which will be sold very cheap for cash. Dress making promptly and satisfactorily attended to at lowest rates.

Carrolltown, Oct. 29, 1877.-3t.*

OBITUARY.

BEHE.—Died, in Carrolltown, on Wednesday morning last, Oct. 24th, 1877, of scarlet fever and consumption, Miss MARY, second daughter of Joseph Behe, Esq., aged about 18 years.

The deceased was a most estimable young lady, greatly beloved by her now sadly bereaved family and all other kindred, as well as by a large circle of friends, who esteemed her highly for her noble traits of character and her quiet, kind and gentle disposition. Peace perpetual to her pure and innocent soul. M.

SUPPES.—In Yoder township, on Friday last, Oct. 19th, Mrs. CAROLINE SUPPES, wife of Conrad Suppes, aged about 46 years.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Whereas Paul Ellwanger, of the borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, has made an assignment to me of his real and personal estate for the benefit of his creditors, those indebted to said PAUL ELLWANGER are requested to make payment, and those having claims against him will present them to me for settlement.

JACOB YEAGLEY,
Assignee of Paul Ellwanger.

Carrolltown, Oct. 26, 1877.—6t.

WANTED! Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LUTHER'S PATENT SILK CANVAS PICTURES in this county, on a royalty. Painted from photographs or other pictures, and is the FINEST OIL PAINTING MADE. Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures $210 for $10 and warrant them for Life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars free.

L. T. LUTHER,
Corry City, Pa.

Oct. 26, 1877.-1y.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, 1877,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of LUDWIG CRAVER, deceased, to wit:

A Valuable FARM

situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of John Beaver, Charles Woodland, Elbin Foults, and others, and containing 90 ACRES, more or less, about 75 Acres of which are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a two story LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN, 40x36, and all the necessary outbuildings, besides a thriving Orchard of choice fruit trees and plenty of pure spring water.

☞ Said Farm is well adapted for raising both stock and produce, being equally fitted for either grazing of agricultural purposes, and as it is convenient to Carrolltown and within a few miles of Ebensburg and the E. & C. Railroad, the proximity to churches, schools and a ready market, is such as to render it a very desirable property for any one wishing to engage in the farming business.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year, and the remaining third to be a lien on the premises, the interest to be paid annually to Margaret Craver, widow of said deceased, and at her death the principal to be paid to the parties entitled to receive the same. Deferred payments to be secured by the bond and mortgage or judgment notes of the purchaser. L. A. CRAVER, Trustee.

Susquehanna Twp., Oct. 26, 1877.-3t.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Gittins, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-5, Ty. 41.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa., Vend. Expon., Al. Vend. Expon.*, and *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 3d, 1877,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Christian Kunkle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Washington street on the north, adjoining lot of George Peak on the west, lot of John Shiffhaur on the east, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a plank stable now in the occupancy of Christian Kunkle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Andrew Girk, et al.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Frank McCullough, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third ward, borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street, adjoining lot of Bart. Kearney on the east and lot of Charles Chriswight on the west, running back to Pearl street, having thereon erected two two story frame houses, now in the occupancy of Frank McCullough and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Treits, for use of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interests of Joseph Gates, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Railroad street on the north, adjoining lot of E. P. Jones' estate on the west, lot of Wm. Minehan on the east and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Gates. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Jones.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Ford, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second ward of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the west on Railroad street, and having Foundry alley on the south and lots of Cambria Iron Company on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of James Ford. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Robert Sagerson, for use of Casey & Fogarty.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William Tiley, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Clark, Fogle & Co., Frederick Yigle, Charity T. Sharp, and others, containing 138 acres more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a

SUNSET WITHOUT NIGHT.

AUSTRIAN PICTURES OF THE WEIRD AND RUGGED POLAR REALMS.

"New Lands Within the Arctic Circle" is the title of a work relating to the polar observations of the Austrian ship Tegetthoff which has just been issued in this country, and which the Hartford *Times*, in a literary review of the volume, thus epitomizes it:

Carl Weyprecht, the leader of the naval part of the expedition, is a German born, (from Hesse Darmstadt,) who took this perilous station in the Austrian expedition; he is but 39 now, and his companion in command, Julius Payer, who took charge of the equally perilous sledge journeying, and the management of everything outside the ship, is now but 39. He is the author of this interesting book. All told, officers and crew, their party consisted of twenty-four persons. Their voyage began in June, 1872, and they got back alive in Sep ember, 1874, no small feat for Polar voyagers. They had taken the Nova Zembla route, because the one along the west coast of Greenland was opposed by the great polar current, which carries down and disposes of the ever-forming ice.

To sum up the results of their fearful journey in a word—they discovered, in latitude 80°, the south shore of an unknown land which they named, in honor of the Emperor, Franz Josef Land; they killed many ice bears; they met with some startling adventures, made a number of interesting minor discoveries, and came to the very positive conclusion that if the Pole is not, as Nares claims, "impracticable," there is at least no open Polar sea—that this idea is a chimera; and that the "sea of ancient ice," ("paleocrystic sea,") reported on the northwest of Greenland by the English Capt Nares, not only extends all the way to the Pole, but grows rougher and rougher—worse and worse—all the way. To show how terrible it is in the Nova Zembla seas it is enough to say here that a party from the Austrian ship, well equipped, after trying for two months to travel over it, found they had at the end of that time reached a distance of just nine miles.

The coldest time in the polar regions is at the end of February and the first part of March. It was in March that Kane found his coldest—70° below zero. There are ice floes thirteen miles in breadth, and eighteen feet thick; but the usual thickness is half that. Here is a curious and interesting statement:

"In the summer of 1873 we observed a vertical decrease of five or six feet in the thickness of the ice; but this diminution in thickness was from the surface downward, while in the sea itself there was little or no thawing, because the temperature of its surface was still below zero."

Here is another curious fact:

"No one who has not actually seen it can imagine the blaze of light in the Arctic regions in clear days, or the glow which floats sometimes over the cold, white ice floes, with their outlines in constant vibration, while refraction transforms the icebergs into a variety of shapes. The sun's power is sometimes so great as to blister the skin in a few hours, and the glare from snow and ice produces snow-blindness, if the eyes be not carefully protected. At a little distance the sea appears to be of a very deep black color, though it still preserves its ultramarine hues in the narrow marine 'leads;' even the pure blue of the heavens may be called almost black, when compared with the dazzling sheen of the ice. In the middle of June there was an incessant dripping and oozing in the ice-world, and streams of thaw-water flowed into the open fissures. By the end of the month the surface of the ice resembled snow."

In the Barentz Isles, a desolate group off the northwest coast of Nova Zembla, in latitude 76°—full of sharp edged rocks, so closely rammed together that the geologist of the expedition said they looked as if "macadamized"—in that utterly forsaken spot, under the very shadow of the Arctic Circle, was found this form of vegetation:

"Here and there, about a fathom's length from each other, lie brownish-green masses, like mole-hills. When we examine them more closely each mass resolves itself into a vast number of small plants of the same species (Saxifraga oppositifolia), whose little stalks are covered with dark-green leaves, which are alive, and also with brown leaves, which have been dead for years and years, but wither in the cold much more gradually than with us. From this small heap, tender rosy blooms raise their little heads, bidding defiance to the bitter snowy weather which sweeps over the miserable plain."

We will quote a scene or two in the northern seas which can scarcely be surpassed as a picture of strange dreamy rest in the Arctic summer night:

For some days we had entered into a world utterly strange to most of us on board the Tegetthoff. Dense mists frequently enveloped us, and from out of the mantle of snow of the distant land, the rocks, like decayed battlements, frowned on us inhospitably. There is no more melancholy sound than that which accompanies the decay and waste of the ice, as it is constantly acted on by the sea and thaw, and no picture more sad and solemn than the continuous procession of icebergs floating like large white beirs towards the south.

Ever and anon there arises the noise of the ocean swell, breaking among the excavations of the ice-floes, while the water, oozing out from their icy walls, falls with monotonous sound into the sea; or perhaps a mass of snow, deprived of its support, drops into the waves, to disappear with a hissing sound, as of a flame. Never for a moment ceases the crackling and snapping sound produced by the bursting of the external portions of the ice. Magnificent cascades of thaw-water precipitate themselves down the sides of the icebergs, which sometimes rend with a noise as of thunder, as the beams of the sun play on them. The fall of the Titanic mass raises huge volumes of foam, and the sea-birds, which had rested on its summit in peaceful confidence, rise with terrified screams, soon to gather again on another ice Colossus."

But what a change when the sun, surrounded by glowing cirrus clouds, breaks through the mist and the blue of the heavens gradually widens out. The masses of vapor, as they well up, recede to the horizon, and the cold ice-floes become in the sunlight dark borders to the "leads" which gleam between them, on the trembling surface of which the midnight sun is mirrored. Where the rays of the sun do not directly fall on it the ice is suffused with a faint rosy haze, which deepens more and more as the source of light nears the horizon. Then the sunbeams fall drowsily and softly, as through a veil of orange gauze, all forms lose at a little distance their definition, the shadows become fainter and fainter, and all nature assumes a dreamy aspect.

In calm nights the air is so mild that we forget that we are in the home of ice and snow. The deep ultra-marine sky stretches over all, and the outlines of the ice and the land tremble on the glassy surface of the water. If we pull in a boat over the unmoved mirror of the "ice hole," close beside us a whale may emerge from its depths, like a black shining mountain; if a ship penetrates into the waste it looks as weird as the "Flying Dutchman," and the dense columns of smoke which rise in eddies from her funnel remain fixed for hours, until they gradually melt away. When the sun sinks at midnight to the edge of the horizon, then all life becomes dumb, and the icebergs, the rocks, the glaciers of the land glow in a rosy effulgence, so that we are hardly conscious of the desolation.

The sun has reached its lowest point—after a pause it begins to rise, and gradually its paler beams are transformed into a dazzling brightness. Its softly-warming light dissolves the ban under which congelation has placed nature; the icy streams, which had ceased to run, pour down their crystal walls. The animal creation only still enjoys its rest; the polar bear continues to repose behind some wall of ice, and flocks of sea-gulls and divers sit round the edge of a floe, calmly sleeping with their heads under their wings. Not a sound is to be heard, save perhaps the measured flapping of the sails of the ship in the dying breeze.

At length the head of a seal rises stealthily, for some moments, out of the smooth waters; lines of auks, with the short, quick beat of their wings, whiz over the islands of ice. The mighty whale again emerges from the depths, far and wide is heard his snorting and blowing, which sounds like the murmurs of a waterfall when it is distant, and like a torrent when it is near. Day reigns once more with its brilliant light, and the dreamy character of the spectacle is dissolved.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED. COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS of all sums not less than One Dollar. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates of interest and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Howard J. Roberts, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer,
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'77.-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible prices. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.
Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. [8-17,'77.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-6,'75.]

GREAT

REDUCTION!

IN PRICES!

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, Etc.,

AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

Geo. Huntley

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Builders' HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST,

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self-feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

S. C. BAILEY. J. S. BOLSINGER.

Bailey & Bolsinger,

Plumbers,

AND

WATER, STEAM, AND GAS FITTERS!

Ebensburg, Pa.,

Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also, can furnish at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stands, Iron Sinks for kitchens, Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Hydrants, Gum Hose, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one and a quarter inch, Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Sewer and Drain Pipes, 3, 5, 4, and 6 in. in size. Also, will fit up, at fair figures, Brass Globe Valves for steam and iron cistern pumps.

☞ All orders left with J. S. Bolsinger, or at his shop on Crawford street, will have early and satisfactory attention.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.-tf.

NEXT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1876.-tf.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL!

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought to us for that purpose.

P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1877.-tf.

CARL RIVINIUS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all work in his line, such as repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at short notice, in the very best manner, and at the lowest possible prices. Shop on High street, one door west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1876.-1y.

Reprehensible Conduct of an English Sparrow.

On the authority of a friend who had it direct from the party who witnessed the occurrence, the Hartford *Times* tells a remarkable story of an English sparrow, as related by a gentleman in New York, who last spring caused to be erected in his back yard a large box for sparrows' nests. It was divided into three rows, each containing four compartments. These were all speedily taken possession of by a dozen of pairs of sparrows, and the business of making nests proceeded amid the customary chippering din of these fancy and pugnacious feathered colonists. Sitting idly at the window one Sunday, watching the birds, the gentleman saw one cock-sparrow come flying to his place with a fine, soft white feather in his bill. The box was so placed that he could see into the compartments, and he saw this bird fix the feather into an incomplete nest, and then fly away. No sooner was he out of sight than a female sparrow from the adjoining compartment, who had evidently seen the proceeding, hopped into her neighbor's house and pulled out and carried off the coveted feather. Becoming interested, the observer watched the performance, expecting to see the little thief carry her stolen prize to her own nest; but no; she knew a trick worth two of that, and here is where she displayed an undeniable reasoning process and acted upon a clear perception of cause and affect, making a prudent use of her knowledge of the character and disposition of her plundered neighbor. She flew off with the feather to a neighboring tree, where she securely fastened it in an inconspicuous place upon and between two twigs, and there left it. Pretty soon the bird she had defrauded came back with a straw to add to his nest. Discovering his loss he came out with an angry chirruping that boded no good to the destroyer of his hearth and home if he could only find the rogue. His first demonstration was to visit his next door neighbor without any search warrant. In that abode of peace and innocence he found no trace of the stolen feather; and as for the actually guilty party, she was hopping innocently about, and loudly demanding—as far as bird tones could be understood by the man at the window—what was meant by this ungentlemanly intrusion. The cock-sparrow was evidently puzzled. Unable, after a minute's search to find the lost feather, he apparently gave it up and flew away in search of another. The thief demurely waited till he had got well off, and then flew to the tree, secured the stolen feather and took it in triumph to her own nest.

A SINGULAR AUSTRALIAN BIRD.—A family of Australian birds, says a writer in Good Words, which are the most anomalous of all in their habits, are the brush turkeys, which we may look upon as supplying the place of the pheasant and grouse, and whose unique domestic economy is specially adapted for the peculiar conditions of Australian existence. The mother of a family of brush turkeys is very far removed from the position of a domestic drudge and enjoys complete immunity from the slavery of incubation. The old birds in Spring, share the labor of collecting an enormous mass of half decayed leaves and earth, five feet high, and sometimes forty-five feet in circumference. As soon as the hotbed, by the fermentation of the vegetable matter, attains a heat of about eighty-nine degrees Fahrenheit, the hen bird deposits her eggs, one after another, in the centre. They are very carefully arranged in a circle on their ends and then covered to a considerable height with leaves and earth. When hatched, the young birds scratch their own way out, and are able at birth not only to run, but to fly sufficiently well to enable them to perch on trees out of harm's way. The mother, however, seems generally to hang about the neighborhood, and to assume at once the education and guidance of the family. The solution of this extraordinary peculiarity is, as Mr. Wallace has pointed out, only to be found in the peculiar conditions of the open regions of Australia, where prolonged droughts and scanty water supply entail a periodical scarcity of food. The confinement of the parents to one spot for the purpose of incubation might under these circumstances lead to starvation and the consequent death of the offspring, but with free power to roam the birds may easily find sustenance, and the young, fully developed at birth, are at once capable of prolonged and extended journeys.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—Let each one of your readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil, and five cents worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in a half tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a strip of woollen flannel. This is simple, cheap, and a sure remedy.

BORAX.—Among the many uses to which borax can be put in the kitchen is whitening porcelain saucepans.—Every housekeeper knows how soon they become discolored and how impossible it seems to be to keep them white. Half fill the pans with water, throw in a large tablespoonful of borax and let it boil for an hour. If the stains are not all removed, soap a cloth, sprinkle on borax and scour it well.

TO KEEP MEAT.—If meat is to lie for several days before using, it may be kept from spoiling by a slight sprinkling of borax water. Wash in borax water before cooking.

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST

HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!

IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Where we have just received an immense stock of

NEW FALL GOODS

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR M'CLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.

McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

Great Reduction

IN TEETH!

A FULL SET FOR $6.00

—AT—

Dr. Quincy A. Scott's,

278 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied when they get it that they HAVE THE BEST.

IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO VISIT PITTSBURGH TO HAVE DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT EXTRACT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN BY HIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE ANÆSTHETIC, AS IT IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly and he took a few inhalations too many.

June 15, 1877.-5*m.

The Great Cause

—OF—

Human Misery!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann Street, New York.
Post Office Box 4586. [10-12.-6m.]

THIS WAY

FOR

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keeps on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1878.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, Pa., December 14, 1875. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.*: Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.*: Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. RYAN. Price, 25 Cents.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [2-16,-1y.]

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12.—tf.)

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-5,'77.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11,-1y.]

DIPHTHERIA.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF THE DANGEROUS AFFLICTION.

In a period of three weeks in Cleveland, O., as we learn from the *Leader* of that city, there were twenty seven deaths from diphtheria out of a total mortality of one hundred and eighty-nine. Thus early in the season this fatal disease already produces one-seventh of the whole mortality. In other places it prevails to an alarming extent, interferes with the schools, and creates general uneasiness. In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, this is especially the case. The disease is one of those fungoid affections which may be guarded against and controlled when taken in hand at the outset, though it is practically incurable when allowed to obtain possession of the system of a patient.

The best medical works give as the origin of diphtheria the growth of a fungus on some of the mucous surfaces, more generally of the throat. It spreads rapidly by contact of such surfaces in a diseased person with those of well persons, and for this reason kissing of the sick should be especially avoided, particularly on the lips.

In a less degree its contagion is spread through atmospheric influences. When once it has effected a lodgment in the human subject it spreads rapidly through the whole body, affects the muscular and nervous systems, vitiates the fluids, especially those which go to make blood, and tends toward paralysis. The fungus in the throat can be recognized in white patches and should be instantly treated. Like any other fungus it can be killed readily in the beginning of its growth. For this purpose a gargle of chlorine water diluted with three or four times its quantity of pure water, receives most favor from physicians, as being simple certain to destroy the fungus, and harmless to the patient when swallowed. For the same purpose other physicians recommend the use of powdered brimstone, thoroughly mixed with water, as a gargle, and the blowing of sulphur upon the surface of the throat and fauces by means of a quill, when the patient is too small or otherwise unable to use a gargle. With these remedies in use, the patient is also to be kept well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing for extra nutritive food and given laxative medicine sufficient to prevent constipation. It is evident that these recommendations look to stamping out the disease by speedily removing its cause.

But the preventive process should begin before the disease takes hold of a patient. It consists at this stage in thorough cleanliness, not only of our bodies and their immediate surroundings, but of the dwelling and its neighborhood. Everything in which decay is likely to take the form of mould should be carefully removed, not only from the house, but from its yards adjoining; the drainage of its premises should be carefully looked to, and disinfectants freely used. A very little trouble and slight expense may save heavy doctors' bills and prevent suffering and death.

Gatherings at funerals of persons who have died of typhoid disease, diphtheria, scarlet fever and cholera are ready means of spreading contagion abroad, and if people have not sense or prudence enough to avoid them they should be prohibited by public authority.

We have no desire to act as alarmists in regard to this subject. But we know that in other cities the present winter diseases, and especially diphtheria, have started early in the season and are creating alarm, while a reference to the mortality report for the past three weeks shows that in Cleveland the last named disease is killing one-seventh of all who die. We believe that a little care on the part of the people, and a vigorous performance of duty by the public authorities, would relieve the community of its direful disease in a great measure, if not entirely. We simply wish to do all in our power to spread information respecting the nature of the disease its remedies, and the means for its prevention.

HOW PRAIRIE DOGS GET WATER.—It has always been a subject of curiosity and inquiry as to how and where prairie dogs, living on the prairie far away from any river or stream, obtain their water. Mr. F. Leech, formerly of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and a frontiersman of experience asserts that the dogs dig their own wells, every village having one with a common opening. It matters not how far down the water may be, the dogs will keep on digging until they reach it. He knows of one such well two hundred feet deep and having a circular staircase leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants a drink he descends this staircase, which, considering the distance, is no mean feat. In digging for water, the animals display as much pluck as in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors.

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